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THE ACCIDENCE

OF

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

FROM THE SMALLER GREEK GRAMMAR OF

DR. GEORGE CURTIUS,

PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LIPZIG.

LONDON:

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The following Work, containing the Accidence of Dr. Curtius's Greek Grammar, has been published separately at the request of some of the Masters of the Public Schools. One of the main objects of the book is to introduce into Schools the results of the linguistic discoveries of modern philologists in Greek Grammar. W. S.

Uniform with the present Work.

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THE
ACCIDENCE OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

PART I.—ETYMOLOGY.

CHAP. I.—THE GREEK CHARACTERS.

A.—*Letters.*

§ 1. The Greek letters are the following:—

Large Character.	Small Character.	Name.	Pronunciation.
A	α	Alpha	ă (short or long)
B	β	Beta	b
Γ	γ	Gamma	g
Δ	δ	Delta	d
E	ε	Epsilon	ĕ (only short)
Z	ζ	Zeta	z
H	η	Eta	ĕ (only long)
Θ	θ	Theta	th
I	ι	Iota	ĭ (short or long)
K	κ	Kappa	k
Λ	λ	Lambda	l
M	μ	Mu	m
N	ν	Nu	n
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x
Ο	ο	Omicron	ŏ (only short)
Π	π	Pi	p
R	ρ	Rho	r
Σ	σ σ	Sigma	s
T	τ	Tau	t
Τ	υ	Upsilon	ŭ (short or long)
Φ	φ	Phi	ph
Χ	χ	Chi	ch
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps
Ω	ω	Omēga	ō (only long)

§ 2. For *s* there is a double sign in the small character: *σ* at the beginning and in the middle, and *ς* at the end, of a word. Hence, *σύν*, *σείω*, *ἡσαν*, but *πόνος*, *κέρας*. In compound words *s* may also stand at the end of the first word in the compound: *προς-έρχομαι*, *δύς-βατος*.

§ 3. All Greek letters are always pronounced alike. But *γ* before *γ*, *κ*, *χ*, or *ξ*, is pronounced *ng*. Hence in Latin it is represented by *n*: *τέγγω* is pronounced *tengo*; *συγκαλῶ*, *syngkalo*; *λόγχη*, *longchē*; *φόρμιγξ*, *phorminx*.

§ 4. The diphthongs *ai* and *ei* are both pronounced as *ei* in *height*; *oi* as *oy* in *boy*; *av*, as *aw* in *law*; *ov*, as *ow* in *bow*; *ui*, as *wy* in *why* (hwy); *eu* and *ηv*, as *ew* in *new*. The iota subscriptum (*underwritten*) is not pronounced in *α*, *γ*, *ω*. It is not written under, but after, capitals, as *Aι*, *Hι*, *Ωι*, but still remains unpronounced.

§ 5. When two vowels, usually pronounced together, are to be pronounced separately, the latter has over it a diaeresis (=separation): thus *πάϊς* is pronounced *pa-is*; *ἄυπνος*, *a-upnos*.

B.—*Other Characters.*

§ 6. Besides the letters, the Greek language has also the sign ', which is placed over the initial vowel to which it belongs, and represents the *h*: *ἔξ* is pronounced *hex*; *ἄπαξ*, *hapax*. This sign is called *spiritus asper*, “rough breathing.”

§ 7. The Greeks also mark those initial vowels which have not this breathing with the sign ' i. e., the *spiritus lenis*, “gentle breathing.” This sound indicates only the raising of the voice which is necessary for the pronunciation of a vowel when no consonant precedes: *ἐκ* is pronounced *ek*; *ἄγω*, *ago*.

§ 8. In diphthongs the breathing stands over the second vowel: *αὐτος*=*howtos*; *εἰδον*=*eidon*. But when

the first vowel is in large character, the breathing stands before it: "Αιδης=Hades; Ωιδή=Odē.

§ 9. Every initial ρ has the spiritus asper over it: ραψῳδός, ρεῦμα: hence in Latin, *rhapsodus*, *rheuma*. When two ρ 's come together in a word, ' is usually placed over the first, and ' over the second: Πύρρος=Pyrrhus; Καλλιρρόη=Callirrhoe.

§ 10. The sign - over a vowel denotes that the vowel is long, ' that it is short, and " that it is sometimes one, sometimes the other. In Greek they are used only with the vowels *a*, *i*, *u*, since *e*, *η*, *o*, *ω* are distinguished by their form.

§ 11. The sign ' at the junction of two words indicates the omission of a vowel or diphthong, and is then called an *apostrophe*: παρ' ἐκείνῳ for παρὰ ἐκείνῳ, *with that one*; μὴ γώ for μὴ ἔγώ (*ne ego*).

§ 12. The same sign has the name *coronis* when it stands over the junction of two words contracted into one: κάγαθός for καὶ ἀγαθός, *and good*. It indicates that a contraction of two words has taken place, and, like the breathing, stands over the second vowel of a diphthong; ταῦτό for τὸ αὐτό, *the same*.

C.—Accents.

§ 13. The Greeks also indicate the tone or ACCENT of words. The sign ' over a vowel is called the *acute accent*, that is, the sharp or *raised* tone: λόγος, τούτων, παρά, ἔτερος. The syllable thus marked must be raised above the rest.

A word having the acute accent upon the last syllable is called *oxytone*: παρά, εἰπέ, βασιλεύς.

A word having the acute accent upon the last but one is called *paroxytone*: λέγω, φάίω.

A word having the acute accent upon the last but two is called *proparoxytone*: λέγεται, εἴπετε.

§ 14. The sign ' over a vowel is called the *grave accent*. It indicates a *low tone*, that is, that a syllable is not raised in tone. Thus in ἀπόβανε, the last two might have the grave accent. The marking of them, however, would be superfluous, the absence of the acute being a sufficient guide. All words without an accent on the final syllable are called *barytone*: λέγω, ἔτερος.

§ 15. The sign ', however, also denotes a subdued acute, and occupies the place of an acute in every oxytone not immediately followed by a pause: ἀπό, *from*, but ἀπὸ τούτου, *from this*; βασιλεύς, *a king*, but βασιλεὺς ἐγένετο, *he became king*. Oxytones, therefore, retain their accent unchanged only at the end of a sentence.

§ 16. The sign ^ over a vowel is called the *circumflex accent*, from its shape. The circumflex is a combination of the acute and the grave ^.

A word having a circumflex on the last syllable is called *perispomenon*: ἀγαθοῖς, σκιᾶς.

A word having a circumflex on the last syllable but one is called *properispomenon*: φεῦγε, βῆτε.

§ 17. In diphthongs the accent, like the breathing (§ 8), is put over the second vowel: φεύγει, τοῦτο.

Obs.—When the circumflex accent and the breathing meet upon the same vowel the accent is placed over the breathing: οὗτος, ἥθος, Ὁτος. The acute, in a similar case, stands to the right of the breathing: ἄγε, ἐρχομα, Ἰων.

D.—Punctuation.

§ 18. For the purpose of dividing sentences and periods the Greeks employ the comma and the full-point. For the sign of interrogation they use the semicolon: τί εἶπας; *what did you say?* For the colon or semicolon they place a point at the upper part of the line: ἐρωτώ ὑμᾶς· τί ἐποίησατε; *I ask you: what did you do?* ἐσπέρα ἦν· τότε ἤλθεν ἀγγελος, *it was evening; then a messenger came.*

CHAP. II.—THE SOUNDS.

A.—*The Vowels.*

§ 19. The Greek language, like the Latin, has five vowels, of which the first four are like the Latin, *a*, *e*, *o*, *i*. But instead of the Latin *u*, the Greeks have *v* (pronounced nearly like the French *u* and the German *ü*).

§ 20. The vowels, apart from the distinction of long and short, are divided into two classes—the *hard* and the *soft* vowels: *a*, *ε*, *η*, *o*, *ω* are hard; *v*, *ι*, soft.

§ 21. From the union of *hard* and *soft* vowels together arise *diphthongs* ($\delta\acute{\iota}\phi\theta\sigma\gamma\gamma\omega\iota$, i. e., double-sounds). They are:—

<i>av</i> from <i>a</i> and <i>v</i> .	<i>ov</i> from <i>o</i> and <i>v</i> .
<i>au</i> „ „ <i>a</i> „ „ <i>v</i> .	<i>ou</i> „ „ <i>o</i> „ „ <i>v</i> .
<i>eu</i> „ „ <i>e</i> „ „ <i>v</i> .	<i>ηv</i> „ „ <i>η</i> „ „ <i>v</i> .
<i>ει</i> „ „ <i>ε</i> „ „ <i>ι</i> .	

§ 22. The union of *long hard* vowels with *ι* produces the *spurious diphthongs*, *ᾳ*, *ῃ*, *ῳ*, in which the underwritten iota is not heard. (Comp. § 4.)

§ 23. The Greek language also combines *v* with *ι*, but only before vowels: *μνία*, a *fly*.

B.—*The Consonants.*

§ 24. The consonants are divided:

I. According to the *organ* by which they are produced, into:—

1. GUTTURALS (throat-sounds) *κ*, *γ*, *χ*.
2. DENTALS (teeth-sounds) *τ*, *δ*, *θ*, *ν*, *λ*, *ρ*, *σ*.
3. LABIALS (lip-sounds) *π*, *β*, *φ*, *μ*.

II. According to their *power*, that is, whether they can be pronounced with or without a vowel, into:—

1. MUTES (mutae):—

- (a.) *hard* (tenues) κ , τ , π .
- (b.) *soft* (medine) γ , δ , β .
- (c.) *aspirated* (aspiratae) χ , θ , ϕ .

Obs.—The aspirated consonants contain each a *hard* consonant with the rough breathing, χ therefore $=\kappa'$ (kh); $\theta=\tau'$ (th); $\phi=\pi'$ (ph).

2. VOCALS (semivocales):—

- (a.) *Liquids* (liquidae) λ , ρ .
- (b.) *Nasals* (nasales) γ , ν , μ .
(γ before gutturals, § 3.)
- (c.) *Sibilant* (sibilans) σ (ς).

§ 25. The *double consonants* belong to both kinds:
 ξ , ψ , ζ : for $\xi=\kappa\sigma$, $\psi=\pi\sigma$, $\zeta=\delta$ with a soft sibilant.

Obs.— $\kappa\sigma$ only occurs in compounds with $\epsilon\kappa$: $\epsilon\kappa\sigma\omega\zeta\omega$, *I rescue*.

CHAP. III.—DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES AND ADJECTIVES.

§ 26. Inflection is the change which nouns, pronouns and verbs undergo, to indicate their relation in a sentence.

A distinction must be made in inflection between *Stem* and *Termination*. Stem is the fixed part, Termination the changeable part which is appended to the Stem to indicate the different relations.

The inflection of nouns and pronouns is called *Declension*.

Obs.—Great care must be taken not to confound the Stem and the Nominative case. The Nominative is itself a case-form, often quite different from the Stem. Thus the Nominative of the Stem *πράγματ* is *πρᾶγμα*, *thing*: *λόγος*, *speech*, is the Nominative of the Stem *λογο-*, which appears, for example, in the compound word *λογο-γράφο-s*, *a writer of speeches*.*

* The Stem will always be left unaccented.

§ 27. The Greeks distinguish in the Declension:

1. *Three Numbers*: the *Singular* for one, the *Dual* for two, the *Plural* for several.

2. *Five Cases*: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative. The Dual has only two case-forms, one for the Nom., Acc., and Voc., the other for the Gen. and Dat. In the Plur. the Voc. is always like the Nom.

3. *Three Genders*: Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

Obs.—Rules for Gender.

Besides the rule founded in the nature of things, that the designations of male persons are masculine, those of females feminine, the following rules are to be observed:

1. The names of *rivers* and *winds* (gods of rivers and winds) and *months* are *masculine*: δ Εὐρώτας, *the river Eurotas*; δ Ζέφυρος, *the west wind*; δ Ἐκατομβαιών, *the month Hecatombaion*.
2. The names of *trees*, *lands*, *islands*, and *most cities*, are *feminine*: ή δρῦς, *the oak*; ή Ἀρκαδία, *Arcadia*; ή Λέσβος, *the island of Lesbos*; ή Καλοφών, *the city of Colophon*. Most *abstract substantives* also, i. e. those which denote a condition, relation, act or property, are *feminine*: ή ἐπίσ, *hope*; ή νίκη, *victory*; ή δικαιοσύνη, *righteousness*; ή ταχυτής, *quickness*.
3. Many names of *fruits* are *neuter*: τὸ σῦκον, *the fig*; most *diminutives* also both of *masculine* and *feminine* words: τὴ γερόντιον dimin. of δ γέρων, *the old man*; τὸ γύνατον dimin. of ή γυνή, *the woman*. Further, every name and word, which is adduced merely as a word: τὸ ἄνθρωπος, *the name “man”*; τὸ δικαιοσύνη, *the idea of “righteousness”*; and the names of the letters, τὸ ἀλφα, τὸ σίγμα.
4. In *Declension* the *Neuter* may be distinguished from the *Masculine* and *Feminine*, for all *Neuters* have
 - a) no *Accusative* or *Vocative* distinct from the *Nom.*
 - b) no s as case-sign of the *Nom. Sing.*
 - c) the ending ă in *Nom. Acc.* and *Voc. Pl.*

§ 28. The Greek language, like the English, employs the definite *Article*. The forms of the Article are the following:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Singular.				
<i>Nom.</i>	δ	η	τό	<i>the</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	<i>of the</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	<i>to the</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	τον	την	τό	<i>the</i>
Dual.				
<i>N. A. V.</i>	τώ	τά or τώ	τώ	<i>the</i>
<i>G. D.</i>	τοῖν	ταῖν or τοῖν	τοῖν	<i>of or to the</i>
Plural.				
<i>Nom.</i>	οι	αι	τά	<i>the</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	<i>of the</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	<i>to the</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	τούς	τάς	τά	<i>the</i>

§ 29. There are *Three Declensions*, divided according to the ending of the Stems:—

1. the *First Declension* which comprehends the Stems ending in *a*.
2. the *Second Declension*, which comprehends the Stems ending in *o*.
3. the *Third Declension*, which comprehends the Stems ending in consonants, in the soft vowels *ι, υ*, in diphthongs, and a small number of Stems in *o*.

CHAP. IV.—THE FIRST DECLENSION.

§ 30. The First Declension comprehends those words, whose Stems end in *a*. In certain cases, however, this *a* becomes *η*.

§ 31. The First Declension contains only *Masculines* and *Feminines*. The two genders are most easily distinguished in the Nom. Sing., in which the masculines take *s*, the feminines no case-ending. Hence the terminations of the Nom. Sing. are in the feminine *a, η*, in the masculine *as, ηs*.

§ 32. 1. *Feminines.*

Examples. Stems.	$\chi\acute{\omega}ra$, <i>land</i> $\chi\omega\rho\alpha$	$\gamma\acute{\lambda}\omega\sigma\sigma\alpha$, <i>tongue</i> $\gamma\lambda\omega\sigma\sigma\alpha$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\eta}$, <i>honour</i> $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha$
Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	$\chi\acute{\omega}r\bar{a}$	$\gamma\lambda\hat{\omega}\sigma\sigma\bar{a}$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\eta}$
<i>Gen.</i>	$\chi\acute{\omega}r\bar{a}s$	$\gamma\lambda\hat{\omega}\sigma\sigma\bar{s}$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\eta}s$
<i>Dat.</i>	$\chi\acute{\omega}r\bar{a}$	$\gamma\lambda\hat{\omega}\sigma\sigma\bar{t}$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\eta}$
<i>Acc.</i>	$\chi\acute{\omega}r\bar{a}-v$	$\gamma\lambda\hat{\omega}\sigma\sigma\bar{a}-v$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\eta}-v$
<i>Voc.</i>	$\chi\acute{\omega}r\bar{a}$	$\gamma\lambda\hat{\omega}\sigma\sigma\bar{a}$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\eta}$
Dual.			
<i>N. A. V.</i>	$\chi\acute{\omega}r\bar{a}$	$\gamma\lambda\hat{\omega}\sigma\sigma\bar{a}$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}$
<i>G. D.</i>	$\chi\acute{\omega}r\bar{a}v\bar{u}n$	$\gamma\lambda\hat{\omega}\sigma\sigma\bar{a}v\bar{u}n$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}v\bar{u}n$
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	$\chi\acute{\omega}r\bar{a}i-$	$\gamma\lambda\hat{\omega}\sigma\sigma\bar{ai}$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}i$
<i>Gen.</i>	$\chi\acute{\omega}r\bar{a}v\bar{w}n$	$\gamma\lambda\hat{\omega}\sigma\sigma\bar{av}w\bar{n}$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}v\bar{w}n$
<i>Dat.</i>	$\chi\acute{\omega}r\bar{a}i-$	$\gamma\lambda\hat{\omega}\sigma\sigma\bar{ai}$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}i$
<i>Acc.</i>	$\chi\acute{\omega}r\bar{a}s$	$\gamma\lambda\hat{\omega}\sigma\sigma\bar{as}$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}s$
<i>Voc.</i>	$\chi\acute{\omega}r\bar{a}i$	$\gamma\lambda\hat{\omega}\sigma\sigma\bar{ai}$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\alpha}i$

Examples for Declension.

 $\theta\acute{e}\acute{a}$, *goddess* $\delta\acute{o}\acute{\xi}a$, *opinion* $\gamma\acute{\eta}$, *earth* $\sigma\kappa\acute{a}$, *shadow* $\pi\bar{u}\acute{\lambda}i$, *gate* $\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\acute{\eta}$, *opinion* $\beta\acute{i}a$, *force*

Obs. 1.—The following rules are to be observed in forming the cases from the Nom. Sing.:

- If the Nom. Sing. ends in η , this letter remains throughout the Sing.: $\delta\acute{i}\kappa\eta$, *justice*, $\delta\acute{i}\kappa\eta s$, *δίκης*, $\delta\acute{i}\kappa\eta v$, *δίκην*.
- If the Nom. Sing. ends in a , this letter remains *always* in the Acc. and Voc.: $\acute{\alpha}ma\xi\acute{a}$, $\acute{\alpha}ma\xi\acute{av}$.
- If the Nom. Sing. ends in a , this letter remains *also* in the Gen. and Dat. when preceded by a vowel or ρ : Nom. Sing. $\sigma\phi\acute{f}i\acute{a}$, *wisdom*, Gen. $\sigma\phi\acute{f}i\acute{as}$; Nom. Sing. $\sigma\tau o\acute{a}$, *colonade*, Dat. $\sigma\tau o\acute{a}\bar{v}$: also in some proper names with long a : Nom. Sing. $\Lambda\acute{y}\delta\acute{a}$, Gen. $\Lambda\acute{y}\delta\acute{as}$, and in $\mu\acute{v}a$ (contracted from $\mu\nu\acute{a}$), Gen. $\mu\nu\acute{as}$.
- Otherwise a of Nom. Sing. becomes η in Gen. and Dat.: Nom. Sing. $\mu\nu\acute{o}\sigma\acute{a}$ Gen. $\mu\nu\acute{o}\sigma\acute{\eta}s$; Nom. Sing. $\delta\acute{i}\acute{a}ura$ Dat. $\delta\acute{i}\acute{a}i\acute{t}\bar{p}\bar{v}$.

Obs. 2.—For the quantity of a in the Nom. and Acc. Sing., the general rule is: a *purum* (after vowels) and a after ρ is long, every other a is short: $\theta\acute{e}\acute{a}$, *goddess*: $\acute{\alpha}mu\acute{l}la\acute{a}$, *fight*.

EXCEPTIONS.—The most important are the fem. designations in *-τρια* and *-εια*; *ψῆλτρια*, *female player*; *βασίλεια*, *queen* (but *βασιλεῖα*, *dominion*), and several words with diphthongs in the last syllable but one, as *σφαιρά*, *ball*, *εὖνοια*, *good-will*, *μοῖρά*, *fate*.

Obs. 3.—The Gen. Pl. has the ending *ων*, which combines with the Stem *a* to form *ἀων*, contr. *ῶν*. This is the reason that the Gen. Pl. has the circumflex.

§ 33. 2. *Masculines.*

Examples. Stems.	<i>νεᾶνιάς</i> , <i>youth</i> <i>νεᾶνια</i>	<i>πολίτης</i> , <i>citizen</i> <i>πολίτα</i>	'Ερμῆς, <i>god Hermes</i> 'Ερμη (from 'Ερμεα)
Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>νεᾶνιά-s</i>	<i>πολίτη-s</i>	'Ερμῆ-s
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>νεᾶνιον</i>	<i>πολίτου</i>	'Ερμοῦ
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>νεᾶνιά</i>	<i>πολίτῃ</i>	'Ερμῇ
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>νεᾶνιά-y</i>	<i>πολίτη-y</i>	'Ερμῆ-y
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>νεᾶνιά</i>	<i>πολίτα</i>	'Ερμῆ
Dual.			
<i>N. A. V.</i>	<i>νεᾶνιά</i>	<i>πολίτα</i>	'Ερμᾶ, <i>statues of Hermes</i>
<i>G. D.</i>	<i>νεᾶνιαν</i>	<i>πολίταν</i>	'Ερμαῖν
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>νεᾶνιαi</i>	<i>πολίται</i>	'Ερμαῖ
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>νεᾶνιῶν</i>	<i>πολίτῶν</i>	'Ερμῶν
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>νεᾶνιαis</i>	<i>πολίταις</i>	'Ερμαῖς
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>νεᾶνιάs</i>	<i>πολίτās</i>	'Ερμᾶs
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>νεᾶνιαi</i>	<i>πολίτai</i>	'Ερμαῖ

Examples for Declension.

<i>ταρίας</i> , <i>treasurer</i>	<i>στρατιώτης</i> , <i>warrior</i>	<i>ἀδελέσχης</i> , <i>babbler</i>
<i>Νικίας</i> , <i>Nicias</i>	<i>παιδοτρίβης</i> , <i>wrestling-master</i>	'Αλκιβιάδης
<i>κριτής</i> , <i>judge</i>		

Obs. 1.—Those words which in the Nom. Sing. end in *τη-s*, names of peoples, and compound words, have a short in the Voc. Sing.: *πολίτᾳ*, *Πέρσᾳ* (Nom. Sing. *Πέρση-s* *Persian*), *γεωμέτρᾳ* (Nom. Sing. *γεωμέτρη-s* *land-measurer*). All others have *η* in the Vocative: *Κρονίδῃ* (Nom. Sing. *Κρονίη-s*).

Obs. 2.—The Declension of the *Masculines* is distinguished from that of the Feminines—

1. in the Nom. Sing. by *s* being added to the Stem,
2. by the Gen. Sing. ending in *ov*.

Obs. 3.—The termination of the Gen. Sing. of the masculines is properly *-o*, which with the *a* of the Stem forms *-ao*; by weakening *a* to *e* and contraction arises *ov*: πολίταο (πολιτεο) πολίτον.

Obs. 4.—In the Dual and Plural the Declension of the Masculines is the same as that of the Feminines.

CHAP. V.—THE SECOND DECLENSION.

§ 34. The Second Declension comprehends those words whose Stems end in *o*, and a few whose Stems end in *ω* (§ 37).

§ 35. The Second Declension contains *Masculines* and *Neuters*, but only few *Feminines*.

The termination of the Masculines and Feminines in the Nom. Sing. is *o-s*, that of Neuters *o-n*.

The Masculines and Feminines are declined alike; the Neuters are distinguished from them only by—

1. The Nom. and Voc. Sing. taking the ending *v*: δῶρον (gift).

2. The Nom. Acc. and Voc. Pl. ending in *ă*: δῶρα.

Examples. Stems.	δ ἄνθρωπο-s, man ἀνθρώπο	ἡ ὁδό-s, way ὁδο	τὸ δῶρο-n, gift δωρο
Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	ἄνθρωπο-s	ὁδό-s	δῶρο-n
<i>Gen.</i>	ἀνθρώπου	ὁδού	δώρου
<i>Dat.</i>	ἀνθρώπῳ	ὁδῷ	δώρῳ
<i>Acc.</i>	ἀνθρώπο-n	ὁδό-n	δῶρο-n
<i>Voc.</i>	ἄνθρωπε	ὁδέ	δῶρο-n
Dual.			
<i>N. A. V.</i>	ἄνθρωπω	ὁδώ	δῶρω
<i>G. D.</i>	ἀνθρώποιν	ὁδοῖν	δῶροιν
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	ἄνθρωποι	ὁδοί	δῶρα
<i>Gen.</i>	ἀνθρώπων	ὁδῶν	δῶρων
<i>Dat.</i>	ἀνθρώποις	ὁδοῖς	δῶροις
<i>Acc.</i>	ἀνθρώπους	ὁδούς	δῶρα
<i>Voc.</i>	ἄνθρωποι	ὁδοί	δῶρα

Examples for Declension.

<i>θεός, God</i>	<i>ποταμός, river</i>	<i>σῦκον, fig</i>
<i>νόμος, law</i>	<i>πόνος, trouble</i>	<i>μέτρον, measure</i>
<i>κίνδυνος, danger</i>	<i>βίος, life</i>	<i>ἱμάτιον, dress</i>
<i>ταῦρος, bull</i>	<i>θάνατος, death</i>	

Obs. 1.—The *Feminines* are partly known by the general rules already given (§ 27, *Obs. 2*): ἡ φηγός, *esculent oak*; ἡ ἄμπελος, *vine*; ἡ νῆστος, *island*; ἡ ηπειρος, *continent*, Κάρινθος. The following also are feminine:—

- a) The names of different kinds of *earth* and *stones*: ψάμμος, *sand*; κόπρος, *dung*; γύψος, *chalk*; πλίνθος, *brick*; σποδός, *ashes*; ψῆφος, *pebble*; βάσανος, *touch-stone*.
- b) Different words for *way*: ὁδός, *κελευθος*, *άτραπός*, *path*; ἀμαξιτός, *carriage-road*. In the same manner ἡ τάφρος, *dike*; but ὁ στενωπός, *narrow way*.
- c) Words conveying the idea of a *cavity*: χηλός, *chest of drawers*; γνάθος, *jaw*; κιβωτός, *chest*; σορός, *coffin*; ληνός, *wine-vat*; κάρδοπος, *kneading-trough*; κάμηνος, *oven*.
- d) Several adjectives used as substantives: ἡ διάμετρος (*supply γραμμή, line*), *diameter*; σύνκλητος (*supply βουλή, Council*), *meeting of the Council*.
- e) Single words: βιβλος, *book*; ράβδος, *staff*; διάλεκτος, *dialect*; νόσος, *disease*; δρόσος, *dew*; δοκός, *beam*. Many designations of personal beings are *common*: ὁ θεός, *god*; ἡ θεός, *goddess*; ὁ ἀνθρώπος and ἡ ἀνθρώπος.

Obs. 2.—The ending of the Gen. Sing. is *-o*, which with the *o* of the Stem is contracted into *ou* (comp. § 33, *Obs. 3*): ἀνθρώπο-o = ἀνθρώπou.

Obs. 3.—The Nominative form is sometimes used instead of the Vocative form; the Vocative of *θεός* is always the same as the Nom.: ὁ θεός, *O God*.

Contracted Second Declension.

§ 36. Several words which have *ε* or *ο* before the last letter of the Stem may contract these vowels with the *o*.

Examples. Stems.	ο νοῦ-ς, <i>sense</i> νοο-	τὸ ὄστοῦν, <i>bone</i> ὄστεο-
Singular.		
<i>Nom.</i>	νόο-ς	νοῦς
<i>Gen.</i>	νόου	νοῦ
<i>Dat.</i>	νόῳ	νῷ
<i>Acc.</i>	νοο-ν	νοῦ-ν
<i>Voc.</i>	νόε	νοῦ
Dual.		
<i>N. A. V.</i>	νόω	νώ
<i>G. D.</i>	νοίν	νοῖν
Plural.		
<i>Nom.</i>	νόοι	νοῖ
<i>Gen.</i>	νόων	νῶν
<i>Dat.</i>	νόοις	νοῖς
<i>Acc.</i>	νόους	νοῦς
<i>Voc.</i>	νόοι	νοῖ

Examples for Declension.

πλοῦς, *voyage*ροῦς, *stream*ἀδελφιδοῦς, *brother's son*

Attic Second Declension.

§ 37. A small number of words, instead of *o* have *ω*. This *ω* at the end of the Stem goes through all the cases, but at the same time takes the case-endings as far as possible. This Declension is called the Attic.

Examples. Stems.	δ νεώ-ς, <i>temple</i> νεω-	τὸ ἀνώγεω-ν, <i>upper room</i> ἀνωγεω-
Singular.		
<i>Nom.</i>	νεώ-ς	ἀνώγεω-ν
<i>Gen.</i>	νεώ	ἀνώγεω
<i>Dat.</i>	νεῷ	ἀνώγεῳ
<i>Acc.</i>	νεώ-ν	ἀνώγεω-ν
Dual.		
<i>N. A. V.</i>	νεώ	ἀνώγεω
<i>G. D.</i>	νεῷν	ἀνώγεων
Plural.		
<i>Nom.</i>	νεῷ	ἀνώγεω
<i>Gen.</i>	νεῶν	ἀνώγεων
<i>Dat.</i>	νεῷς	ἀνώγεῳς
<i>Acc.</i>	νεώς	ἀνώγεω

Another example: κἄλως, *rope*.

Obs.—Most of these words have *e* before *ω*, and for *-e ω* there also occurs the additional form *-āo*: *νέώ-s*, *temple*, together with *νάό-s*.

§ 39. The First and Second Declensions have the following points in common :

1. the masculines have in the Nom. Sing. the ending *-s*.
2. the masculines have in the Gen. Sing. the ending *-ov*.
3. all three genders have *e* subscriptum with a long vowel in the Dat. Sing.
4. all three genders have *-v* in the Acc. Sing.
5. all three genders have the Stem vowel lengthened in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Dual.
6. all three genders affix *-iv* to the Stem vowel in the Gen. and Dat. Dual.
7. all three genders have *-ωv* in the Gen. Pl.
8. all three genders affix *-s* with preceding *e* to the Stem vowel in the Dat. Pl.
9. the masculines and feminines affix *-t* to the Stem vowel in the Nom. Pl.
10. the masculines and feminines affix *-s* (for *v*) in the Acc. Pl., lengthening the Stem vowel to compensate for the *v* dropped.

A difference therefore exists only in the formation of the Gen. Sing. of the feminines.

CHAP. VI.—THE THIRD DECLENSION.

§ 39. The Third Declension comprehends all the Stems which end in *consonants*, the *soft vowels* *i* and *v*, or *diphthongs*, and a small number of Stems in *o* (Nom. *ω*). The Stem is best recognised in the Gen. Sing., where what remains after rejecting the termination *os* may generally be considered as the Stem: Gen. *λέοντ-os*, St. *λεοντ* (Nom. *λέων*, *lion*), Gen. *φύλακ-os*, St. *φυλακ* (Nom. *φύλαξ*, *guard*).

§ 40. The Third Declension comprehends all three genders.

The *Neuters* may be recognised by their having the Nom. and Acc. alike, and these cases in the Pl.

always with the ending -a: *σώματ-α* (St. *σώματ*, Nom. Sing. *σώμα*, *body*).

Obs.—For determining the *gender* from the Stem the following are the most important rules:—

- 1) *Masculine* are the Stems in ευ (Nom. εύ-s), τηρ (Nom. τηρ), τορ (Nom. τωρ), ντ (with Nom. s or ν preceded by a long vowel), as well as most Stems in ν (of various Nominatives) with a preceding long vowel: St. γραφευ, Nom. γραφεύς, *writer*; St. and Nom. σωτήρ, *saviour*; St. ρήτορ, Nom. ρήτωρ, *orator*; St. λέοντ, Nom. λέων, *lion*, *leo*; St. and Nom. ἀγών, *contest*.
- 2) *Feminine* are all Stems in δ (Nom. -ις, -ᾶς), most in ι (Nom. -ι-s), those in ο (Nom. -ω or -ω-s), and the names of qualities in τητ (Nom. -τη-s): St. ἐλπίδ, Nom. ἐλπίς, *hope*; St. πόλι, Nom. πόλις, *city*; St. πειθο, Nom. πειθώ, *persuasion*; St. ισοτητ, Nom. ισότης, *quality*.
- 3) *Neuter* are the Stems in ματ (Nom. μα), the substantive Stems in s with Nom. os or as, those in ε or ν which append no s in the Nominative, and those in ρ preceded by a short vowel in the Nom.: St. σωματ, Nom. σώμα, *body*; St. γένες, Nom. γένος, *genus*; St. and Nom. γῆρας, *age*; St. and Nom. σίναπι, *mustard*; St. and Nom. ἄστυ, *city*; St. and Nom. ἥτορ, *heart*.

§ 41. The endings of the consonant declension are the following:

	<i>Masculines and Feminines.</i>	<i>Neuters.</i>
Sing. Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Voc.	s or compensation by lengthening ος ι δ or ν no ending or as in the <i>Nom.</i>	no ending no ending " "
Dual. <i>N. A. V.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	ε οιν	
Plur. Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Voc. = <i>Nom.</i>	ες ων σι(ν) δε ες	δ ι δ δ

§ 42. The Stems of the Third Declension are divided into three Classes with different subdivisions:

I. CONSONANT STEMS.

1. Guttural and Labial Stems.
2. Dental Stems.
3. Liquid Stems.

II. VOWEL STEMS.

1. Soft-vowel Stems.
2. Diphthong Stems.
3. ο Stems.

III. ELIDED STEMS.

1. ο Stems.
2. τ Stems.
3. ν Stems.

I. CONSONANT STEMS.

§ 43. 1. *Guttural and Labial Stems* in κ, χ, γ, π, φ, β.

Examples. Stems.	δ φύλαξ, guard φυλάκ	ἡ φλέψ, vein φλέβ
Singular. <i>Nom. V.</i> Nom. V. <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i> <i>Acc.</i>	φύλαξ φύλακ-ος φύλακ-ι φύλακ-ά	φλέψ φλεβ-ός φλεβ-ί ^ς φλεβ-ά
Dual. <i>N. A. V.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	φύλακ-ε φυλάκ-οιν	φλέβ-ε φλεβ-οιν
Plural. <i>Nom. V.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i> <i>Acc.</i>	φύλακ-ες φυλάκ-ων φύλαξ(ν) φύλακ-άς	φλέβ-ες φλεβ-ών φλεψί(ν) φλεβ-άς

Examples for Declension.

Ο μυρμηξ, ant, St. μυρμηκ
ἡ μάστιξ, whip, St. μαστίγ
ἡ φόρμιγξ, lyre, St. φορμιγγ
δ Λιθίοψ, Aethiopian, St. Αἰθιοπ
ἡ βήξ, cough, St. βηχ

Obs. 1.—All these Stems are Masc. or Fem. The Nom. Sing. is formed by affixing *s* to the Stem: *κς*, *χς*, *γς*, are contracted into *ξ*, and *πς*, *φς*, *βς*, into *ψ*. The Voc. is always the same as the Nom.

Obs. 2.—*τριχ* has Nom. Sing. *θρίξ*, *hair*, Dat. Pl. *θρίξι(ν)*.

§ 41. 2. Dental Stems in *τ*, *θ*, *δ*, *ν*.

Exam. Stems.	ἡ λαμπάς λαμπᾶδ torch	τὸ σῶμα σωμᾶτ body	δέ γέρων γέροντ old man	δῆγεμών ἡγεμον leader
Sing. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Voc.</i>	λαμπά- <i>s</i> λαμπάδ- <i>os</i> λαμπάδ- <i>i</i> λαμπάδ- <i>ă</i> λαμπά- <i>s</i>	σῶμα σώματ- <i>os</i> σώματ- <i>i</i> σῶμα σώμα	γέρων γέροντ- <i>os</i> γέροντ- <i>i</i> γέροντ- <i>a</i> γέρον	ἡγεμών ἡγεμόν- <i>os</i> ἡγεμόν- <i>i</i> ἡγεμόν- <i>ă</i> ἡγεμών
Dual. <i>N. A. V.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	λαμπάδ- <i>e</i> λαμπάδ- <i>oīn</i>	σώματ- <i>e</i> σωμάτ- <i>oīn</i>	γέροντ- <i>e</i> γερόντ- <i>oīn</i>	ἡγεμόν- <i>e</i> ἡγεμόν- <i>oīn</i>
Plural. <i>N. V.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i> <i>Acc.</i>	λαμπάδ- <i>es</i> λαμπάδ- <i>ow</i> λαμπά- <i>σι(ν)</i> λαμπάδ- <i>ăs</i>	σώματ- <i>ă</i> σωμάτ- <i>ow</i> σώματ- <i>σι(ν)</i> σώματ- <i>ă</i>	γέροντ- <i>es</i> γερόντ- <i>ow</i> γέρου- <i>σι(ν)</i> γέροντ- <i>ăs</i>	ἡγεμόν- <i>es</i> ἡγεμόν- <i>ow</i> ἡγεμό- <i>σι(ν)</i> ἡγεμόν- <i>ăs</i>

Examples for Declension.

- ἡ πατρί-*s*, native country, St. πατρίδ
- τὸ ὄνομα, name, St. ὄνοματ
- ἡ νύξ, night, St. νυκτ
- ἡ κακότη-*s*, badness, St. κακοτητ
- τὸ μέλι, honey, St. μελιτ
- δόδοντ, tooth, St. δοντ
- δελφίς, dolphin, St. δελφῖν
- δό ποιμήν, shepherd, St. ποιμεν
- δέ Ελλην, Hellen, St. Ελλην
- δάγων, contest, St. ἀγων

Obs. 1.—In the dental Stems the Nom. Sing. Masc. and Fem. may be formed in two ways, viz. :

1. *With Sigma affixed to the Stem.* Before this sigma the consonants *τ*, *δ*, *θ*, when they stand alone, disappear altogether: λαμπάδ-*s*, λαμπά-*s*, κορυθ-*s*, κέρυ-*s*, helmet. But

v and *vr* have the short vowels of the Stem lengthened by way of compensation, so that *ă, ī, ū*, become *ā, ī, ū*; *ε* becomes *ēi*, and *o, ou*; *παντ-s, πᾶ-s, every; ει-s, εī-s, one; ὀδοντ-s, ὄδοι-s, tooth.*

EXCEPTIONS.—The monosyllabic Stem *ποδ*, *foot*, has the vowel lengthened exceptionally, *που-s*; *δαμαρτ* has Nom. Sing. *ἡ δάμαρ*, *spouse*, for *δαμαρς*, because of its harshness.

2. *Without Sigma* being affixed to the Stem; but in its stead the Stem-vowel, in case it is short, is *lengthened*, *ε* becoming *η*, and *o* becoming *ω*: St. *ποιμεν*, Nom. *ποιμήν*, *shepherd*; St. *ἡγεμον*, Nom. *ἡγεμών*. If the Stem-vowel is long of itself, the Nom. Sing. is like the Stem: *δάγων*, *contest*.

The *τ* of the Stems in *ντ* in this formation is rejected: *γέροντ*, Nom. *γέρων* (for *γερωντ*).

NOTE.—The Stems in *δ, θ*, as well as those in *αντ, εντ*, always form the Nom. Sing. *with sigma*; but Stems of substantives in *οντ* and the Stems in *v* generally *without ε*.

Obs. 2.—The *Neuter* has the pure Stem in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing., as far as the laws of sound admit it: *λυθέν*, *loosened*, from the St. *λυθεντ* (Gen. *λυθέντ-os*); *πᾶν*, *all*, from the St. *παντ* (Gen. *παντ-os*), for no Greek word can end in *τ*; *γάλα*, *milk*, from the St. *γάλακτ* (Gen. *γάλακτ-os*); *λελυκός*, *having loosened*, from the St. *λελυκοτ*, the *s* representing *τ*.

Obs. 3.—The *Vocative* of masculines and feminines sometimes has the pure Stem, as far as is possible: *"Αρτεμι* (St. *Αρτεμιδ*), *Αἰαν* (St. *Αἰαντ*), *γέρον* (St. *γεροντ*): sometimes it is like the Nom.: *ἡγεμών*: and in all participles: *λέγων* (St. *λεγοντ*), *speaking*.

The Voc. *παι*, *boy*, from the St. *παιδ*, is specially to be observed.

Obs. 4.—In the Dat. Pl., *τ, δ, θ* and simple *v*, are dropped before *σι(v)* without leaving any trace; but *ντ* is dropped with the previous vowel lengthened by way of compensation.

EXCEPTION.—The *adjectives* (not participles) in *εντ* admit no lengthening of the vowel by way of compensation: St. *χαριεντ* (Nom. Sing. *χαριεις*, *graceful*, Dat. Pl. *χαριεσι(v)*).

§ 45. 3. *Liquid Stems* in λ and ρ .

Exam. Stems.	ὁ μὲ 'ἄλ salt	δ ὁγτωρ ρητορ orator	ἡ μήτηρ μητέρ mother	ὁ θῆρ θηρ game
Sing. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Voc.</i>	ἀλ- <i>s</i> ἀλ- <i>ós</i> ἀλ- <i>í</i> ἀλ- <i>a</i> ἀλ- <i>s</i>	ρήγτωρ ρήτορ- <i>os</i> ρήτορ- <i>i</i> ρήτορ- <i>a</i> ρήτορ	μήτηρ μητρ- <i>ós</i> μητρ- <i>i</i> μητέρ- <i>a</i> μήτερ	θῆρ θηρ- <i>ós</i> θηρ- <i>i</i> θηρ- <i>a</i> θηρ
Dual. <i>N. A. V.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	ἀλ- <i>e</i> ἀλ- <i>oīn</i>	ρήτορ- <i>e</i> ρήτορ- <i>oīn</i>	μητέρ- <i>e</i> μητέρ- <i>oīn</i>	θηρ- <i>e</i> θηρ- <i>oīn</i>
Plural. <i>N. V</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i> <i>Acc.</i>	ἀλ- <i>es</i> ἀλ- <i>ón</i> ἀλ- <i>σί(ν)</i> ἀλ- <i>as</i>	ρήτορ- <i>es</i> ρήτορ- <i>aw</i> ρήτορ- <i>si(ν)</i> ρήτορ- <i>as</i>	μητέρ- <i>es</i> μητέρ- <i>aw</i> μητρά- <i>si(ν)</i> μητέρ- <i>as</i>	θηρ- <i>es</i> θηρ- <i>aw</i> θηρ- <i>si(ν)</i> θηρ- <i>as</i>

Examples for Declension.

τὸ νέκταρ, *nectar* δ κρατήρ, *mixing-jug*, St. *κρατηρ*
δ αἰθήρ, *aether*, St. *αἰθερ* δ φώρ, *thief*, St. *φωρ*

Obs. 1.—All Stems in ρ form the Nom. Sing. without sigma; hence with long Stem-vowels the Nom. Sing. is like the Stem; short Stem-vowels, however, are lengthened, *i. e.*, ϵ into η , \circ into ω .

Obs. 2.—The Voc. Sing. has the pure Stem: $\beta\eta\tau\sigma$. The Stem $\sigma\omega\tau\eta\sigma$ (Nom. $\sigma\omega\tau\eta\rho$, saviour) shortens η into ϵ : Voc. $\sigma\hat{\omega}\tau\sigma$.

Obs. 3.—The Stems πατερ, μητερ, θυγατερ, γαστερ, Δημητερ (Noms. πατήρ, *father*; μήτηρ, *mother*; θυγάτηρ *daughter*; γαστήρ, *belly*; Δημήτηρ), reject *e* in the Gen. and Dat. Sing. In the Dat. Pl. the syllable τερ becomes by metathesis τρα: μητρά-σιν(ν).

II. VOWEL STEMS.

§ 46. 1. Soft-Vowel Stems in *i* and *u*.

Exam. Stems.	ἡ πόλις, <i>city</i> πολὶ	ἡ σῦς, <i>sow</i> σὺ	τὸ ἄστυ (ἀστῦ) <i>city</i>
Sing.			
Nom.	πόλι- <i>s</i>	σῦ- <i>s</i>	ἄστυ
Gen.	πόλε-ω ^s	σύ-ό ^s	ἄστε-ο ^s or ἄστε-ω ^s
Dat.	(πόλε- <i>i</i>) πόλει	σύ- <i>i</i>	(ἄστε- <i>i</i>) ἄστει
Acc.	πόλι- <i>v</i>	σύ- <i>v</i>	ἄστυ
Voc.	πόλι	σύ- <i>s</i>	ἄστυ
Dual.			
N. A. V.	πόλε-ε	σύ-ε	(ἄστε-ε) ἄστη
G. D.	πολέ-οιν	σύ-οιν	ἄστε-οιν
Plural.			
N. V.	(πόλε-ε ^s) πόλεις	σύ-ε ^s	(ἄστε-α) ἄστη
Gen.	πόλε-ων	σύ-ών	ἄστε-ων
Dat.	πόλε-σι(ν)	σύ-σι(ν)	ἄστε-σι(ν)
Acc.	(πόλε-α ^s) πόλεις	σύ-α ^s ut σῦς	(ἄστε-α) ἄστη

Examples for Declension.

δ βότρυ-*s*, bunch of grapesἡ δύναμι-*s*, powerἡ πίτυ-*s*, pine-treeἡ στάσι-*s*, party, factionδ πῆχυ-*s*, fore-arm

Obs. 1.—The Nom. Sing. Masc. and Fem. is always formed by Sigma. The Neuter Sing. has the pure Stem. In the Acc. Sing. Masc. and Fem. *v* is affixed to the Stem.

Obs. 2.—*Barytones* in *ι*, *ιδ*, *ιθ*, *υδ*, *υθ* (Nom. *ις*, *υς*), form the Acc. Sing. generally by affixing *v* after rejecting the Stem-consonant: St. ἐριδ (Nom. ἐρι-*s*, *strife*), Acc. ἐρι-*v*; St. κορυθ (Nom. κόρυ-*s*, *helmet*), Acc. κόρυ-*v*; St. ὄρνιθ (Nom. ὄρνι-*s*, *bird*), Acc. ὄρνι-*v*. The *Oxytones*, on the contrary, always have *a*: ἐλπί-*s*, *hope*, Acc. ἐλπίδα; κλείς, *key*, stands alone; St. κλειδ, Acc. κλεύ, (seldom κλειδ-*a*) Acc. Pl. κλείδας or κλεῖδας.

Examples. ἡ ἐρι-*s*, *strife*ἡ ἐλπί-*s*, *hope*

Stems. ἐριδ

ἐλπιδ

Singular. ἐρι-*s*ἐλπί-*s*ἐριδ-ο^sἐλπιδ-ο^s

ἐριδ-

ἐλπιδ-

ἐρι-*v*ἐλπιδ-*v*

Obs. 3.—Most Stems in *ι*, as well as adjective and some substantive Stems in *υ*, change their final vowel to *ε* in the Gen. and Dat. Sing., and in all the cases of the Dual and Pl. Before the ending of the Gen. Sing. this *ε* remains unchanged; in the Stems, however, in *ι*, and in some substantive Stems in *υ*, *ε* is followed by *ως* (instead of *ος*), called the *Attic* termination. In the Dat. Sing. *ει* is contracted into *ει*, in the Nom. Pl. *εες* and Acc. *εας* into *εις*, and *εα* of neuter substantives into *η*. The contraction of *εε* to *η* in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Dual is rare.

Obs. 4.—Most substantive Stems in *υ* leave this vowel unchanged; but others like *δοτυ* follow the analogy of Stems in *ι*, and change *υ* into *ε*. *υε* are sometimes contracted into *υ* in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Dual; in the Acc. Pl. also we find *ιχθυς*, with *ιχθυ-as* (*ιχθυ-s*, *fish*), and *δφρυς*, Acc. Pl. of *δφρυ-s*, *eyebrow*.

§ 47. 2. Diphthong Stems in *ευ*, *αυ*, *ου*.

Exam. Stems.	δ βασιλεύς βασιλευν <i>king</i>	ή γραῦς γραυ <i>old woman</i>	δ and ή βοῦς βου <i>ox</i>
Sing. Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Voc.	βασιλεύ-ς βασιλέ-ως (βασιλέ-ΐ) βασιλεῖ βασιλέ-ά βασιλεῦ	γραῦ-ς γρᾶ-ός γρᾶ-ΐ γραῦ-ν γραῦ	βοῦ-ς βο-ός βο-ΐ βοῦ-ν βοῦ
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	βασιλέ-ε βασιλέ-οιν	γρᾶ-ε γρᾶ-οίν	βό-ε βο-οίν
Plural. N. V.	(βασιλέ-ες) βασιλῆς ορ βασιλεῖς	γρᾶ-ες	βό-ες
Gen. Dat. Acc.	βασιλέ-ων βασιλεῦ-σι(ν) βασιλέ-ας	γρα-ῶν γραν-σί(ν) γραῦ-ς	βο-ῶν βον-σί(ν) βοῦ-ς

Examples for Declension.

δ γονεύ-ς, *parent* δ ἵερεύ-ς, *priest* 'Οδυσσεύ-ς, 'Αχιλλεύ-ς.

Obs. 1.—All diphthong Stems affix *s* in the Nom. Sing. and *σι(ν)* in the Dat. Pl.; those in *αυ* and *ου* affix *ν* in the Acc. Sing. to the full Stem. In the Voc. Sing. the Stem appears pure.

Obs. 2.—Before vowel case-endings, *i. e.*, in all other forms, the *v* of the Stem is entirely lost: *βο-ός* [*βο-άν=bo-um*].

Obs. 3.—An isolated diphthong Stem is *ολ-*, Nom. *ολ-ς*, *sheep* [*ονι-ς*]: *οιός*, *οιί*, *οιν*; Pl. *οιός*, *οιών*, *οισι(ν)*, *οις*.

Obs. 4.—Some compounds of *πού-ς*, *foot*, form the Acc. Sing. like Stems in *ου*: *τρίποντος*, *three-footed*, Acc. *τρίποντον*. For *ναῦ-ς* see among the irregular words.

Obs. 5.—The Stems in *εν* moreover have in the

- Gen. Sing., *ως* for *ος*.
- Dat. Sing., *ει* always contracted for *εῖ*.
- Acc. Sing. and Pl., *α* is long and not contracted.
- Nom. and Voc. Pl., *εες* contracted by older Attic writers into *ης*, by the later into *εες*.
- Words which have a vowel before *εν* may be contracted also in the Gen. and Acc. Sing., and in the Acc. Pl.: St. *Πειραιεν*, Nom. *Πειραιεύς*, *port of Athens*, Gen. *Πειραιώς*, Acc. *Πειραιᾶ*; *χοεύς*, *measure*, Acc. Pl. *χοᾶς*.

§ 48. 3. Stems in *ο* and *ω*.

Examples. Stems.	ἡ πειθώ, <i>persuasion</i> πειθο	δ ἥρως, <i>hero</i> ἥρω	
Singular.			
Nom.	πειθώ	ἥρω-ς	Pl. ἥρω-ες
Gen.	(πειθό-ος) πειθοῦς	ἥρω-ος	ἥρω-ων
Dat.	(πειθό-ῃ) πειθοῖ	ἥρω-ῃ	ἥρω-σι(ν)
Acc.	(πειθό-α) πειθώ	ἥρω-α ᥫρω	ἥρω-ας or ἥρως
Voc.	πειθοῖ	ἥρω-ς	
Dual and Plural of <i>πειθώ</i> are formed as in the second declension		Dual ἥρω-ε ἥρω-οιν	

Examples for Declension.

ἡ ἡχώ (St. ἡχο), *echo*

Καλυψώ, Λητώ, δμώ-ς (St. δμω), *slave*
μῆτρω-ς (St. μητρω), *avunculus*.

Obs. 1.—The Stems in *ο*, all feminine, form the Nom. Sing. without sigma, except the Stem *αιδο*, Nom. Sing., *αιδώ-ς*, *shame*, Acc. *αιδῶ*.

Obs. 2.—The Vocative ends in *οι*; all other cases are contracted. The Acc. of Stems in *ω* usually remains uncontracted. The

Stem *ēω*, Nom. *ἡ ēō-s*, *dawn*, has Gen. Sing. *ēω*, Dat. *ēφ*, Acc. *ēω* (from *ēwa*).

Obs. 3.—Several Stems in *ov* follow the above declension in some of their forms: *ἀηδών*, *nightingale*, Gen. *ἀηδοῦς*, with *ἀηδόνος*; *εἰκών*, *image*, Gen. *εἰκοῦς*.

III. ELIDED STEMS, i. e. Stems which reject the final consonant in certain forms.

§ 49. 1. Σ Stems, i. e. Stems which elide sigma.

Exam. Stems.	<i>τὸ γένος</i> , race <i>γενες</i>	M. <i>εὐγενής</i> , N. <i>εὐγενές</i> , of good family <i>εὐγενες</i>	
Sing. Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Voc.	<i>γένος</i> [genus] (<i>γένε-ος</i>) <i>γένους</i> (<i>γένε-ι</i>) <i>γένει</i> <i>γένος</i> <i>γένος</i>	M. <i>εὐγενής</i> (<i>εὐγενέ-ος</i>) <i>εὐγενοῦς</i> (<i>εὐγενέ-ι</i>) <i>εὐγενεῖ</i> (<i>εὐγενέ-ᾶ</i>) <i>εὐγενῆ</i> <i>εὐγενές</i>	N. <i>εὐγενές</i> <i>εὐγενοῦς</i> <i>εὐγενεῖ</i> <i>εὐγενῆ</i> <i>εὐγενές</i>
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	(<i>γένε-ε</i>) <i>γένη</i> (<i>γενέ-οιν</i>) <i>γενοῖν</i>	(<i>εὐγενέ-ε</i>) <i>εὐγενῆ</i> (<i>εὐγενέ-οιν</i>) <i>εὐγενοῖν</i>	
Plural. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	(<i>γένε-ᾶ</i>) <i>γένη</i> (<i>γενέ-ῶν</i>) <i>γενῶν</i> <i>γενε-σι(ν)</i> (<i>γένε-ᾶ</i>) <i>γένη</i>	(<i>εὐγενέ-ες</i>) <i>εὐγενεῖς</i> N. (<i>εὐγενέα</i>) <i>εὐγενῆ</i> (<i>εὐγενέ-ῶν</i>) <i>εὐγενῶν</i> <i>εὐγενέ-σι(ν)</i> (<i>εὐγενέ-ᾶς</i>) <i>εὐγενεῖς</i> N. (<i>εὐγενέα</i>) <i>εὐγενῆ</i>	

Examples for Declension.

τὸ εἶδος, form *κάλλος*, beauty *μέλος*, song *ἄχθος*, burden

Adjectives:

σαφής, Neut. *σαφές*, clear *ἀκριβής*, Neut. *ἀκριβές*, exact
εὐήθης, Neut. *ευήθης*, simple

Obs. 1.—The sigma Stems retain their final consonant only when it stands at the end, i. e., in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing. Neuter, and in the Nom. and Voc. Sing. Masc. and Fem.

Obs. 2.—The Neuter substantives change the Stem-vowel *e* into *o* in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing.: St. *γενες*, *γένος*. Neuter adjectives leave *e*-unchanged: *εὐγενές*. Masculines and Feminines form the Nom. Sing. by lengthening *es* into *ης*, as *s* cannot be affixed: *εὐγενής* from *εὐγενες*, like *ποιμῆν* from *ποιμεν*.

Obs. 3.—Masculines and Feminines have the pure Stem in the Voc. Sing.: Nom. Σωκράτης, Voc. Σώκρατες; Nom. Δημοσθένης, Voc. Δημόσθενες.

Obs. 4.—In all other forms *s* is rejected: γένε-*i* for γένεσ-*i*. Wherever two vowels meet they are contracted: *ee* in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Dual become *η*; *ea* generally *η*, but when another vowel stands before *e* they sometimes become *ā*: St. ἐνδεες, Nom. ἐνδεής, defective, Acc. ἐνδεᾶ; St. ὑγιες, Nom. ὑγιῆς, healthy, Acc. ὑγιᾶ, but also ὑγιῆ; St. χρεες, Nom. τὸ χρέος, debt, Neut. Pl. χρέα. The adjectives in -φυης (St. φυες) have φυη and φυᾶ: εὐφυής, well-disposed, εὐφυῆ and εὐφυᾶ.

Obs. 5.—Proper names in -κλεης compounded with κλέος, glory (St. κλεες), have a double contraction in the Dat. Sing., and a single one in all the other cases: Nom. (Περικλεης) Περικλῆς, Gen. (Περικλεος) Περικλέους, Dat. (Περικλεει, Περικλέι) Περικλεῖ, Acc. (Περικλεεα) Περικλέα, Voc. (Περικλεης) Περικλεις.

§ 50. 2. T Stems, which elide τ.

Examples. Stems.	τὸ κέρας, horn κεράτ	τὸ κρέας, meat κρεατ
Singular. N. A. V. Gen. Dat.	κέρας κεράτ-ος (κέραος) κέρως κεράτ-ι (κέραι) κέρα	κρέας (κρέαος). κρέως (κρέαι) κρέα
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	κεράτ-ε (κέραε) κεράτ-οιν (κεράοιν) κερῶν	
Plural. N. A. V. Gen. Dat.	κεράτ-α (κέραα) κεράτ-ων (κεράων) κερῶν κερά-σι(ν)	(κρέαα) κρέα (κρέάων) κρέων κρέα-σι(ν)

Obs.—τ becomes *s* in Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing. In the other cases some words always reject it: e. g., κρέας, σέλας, splendour; γῆρας, age; κνέφας, gloom. Others, like κέρας, retain both forms together, with and without τ. The vowels which meet are regularly contracted. The quantity of *a* is very fluctuating. The Dat. Sing. is written also *au*: σέλαι.

§ 51. 3. N Stems which elide ν.

Example. Stem.	M. F. μείζων, greater μειζόν	N. μείζον
Singular. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	μείζων μειζόνος μειζόνι μειζόνα [μειζόα]	μείζον N. μείζον
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	μειζόνες μειζόνων	
Plural. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	μειζόνες [μειζόες] μειζόνων μειζόνων μειζό-σι(ν) μειζόνας [μειζόας] μειζόνων	N. μειζόνα [μειζόα] μείζων μειζόνα [μειζόα] μείζων

Examples for Declension.

βελτίων, better αἰσχίων, more hateful ἀλγίων, more painful.

Obs. 1.—The full and the contracted forms are equally in use.
But the open ones (*μειζόα*) never occur.

Obs. 2.—Besides the comparatives (Nom. *ων*, *ον*), only two proper names belong to this class, 'Απόλλων (Stem and Nom.) and Ποσειδῶν (Stem and Nom.), Acc. 'Απόλλω (also 'Απόλλων-*α*), Ποσειδῶ (also Ποσειδῶν-*α*).

§ 52. The Third Declension agrees with the First in the following particulars :

1. Masculines have *s* for the Nom. Sing. (or compensation for it); feminines are less consistent in this.
2. The Dat. Sing. affixes *ι* (subscripted in the First two Declensions).
3. All Vowel, and some Diphthongal, Stems take *ν* in the Acc. Sing.
4. The Gen. and Dat. Dual have *ιν* (*αιν*, *οιν*).
5. The Gen. Pl. *ων*.
6. The Dat. Pl. *σι(ν)*, originally everywhere.
7. The Acc. Pl. *s* everywhere.
8. All Neuters have *ᾳ* in Nom. Acc. and Voc. Pl.

Irregularities in Declension.

§ 53. Some arise from two Stems having *one* Nom.: as, Nom. *σκότος*, *darkness*, Gen. *σκότου* (Second Declension), and *σκότους* (Third Declension); *λαγώς*, *hare*, according to the Attic Declension, but Acc. *λαγῶ*.

Obs.—An important irregularity of this kind occurs with proper names in *ης*: *Σωκράτης* (Stem *Σωκράτες*), Acc. *Σωκράτης* (as if from Stem *Σωκράτα* of the First Declension) and *Σωκράτη*. But those in *-κλῆς* follow the Third Declension exclusively.

§ 54. Some cases are formed from a Stem which cannot be that of the Nom.: as, Nom. Sing. *τὸ δένδρον*, *tree*, Dat. Pl. *δένδρεσι(ν)*, as if from Stem *δενδρες*; Nom. Sing. *τὸ δάκρυον*, *tear*, Dat. Pl. *δάκρυνσι(ν)*, from Stem *δακρυ* (poet. Nom. *δάκρυ*); *τὸ πῦρ*, *fire*, Pl. *πῦρά*, Dat. *τοῖς πῦροῖς* (Second Declension); Nom. Sing. *ὄνειρος*, *dream*, Gen. *ὄνειρατος*, Nom. Pl. *ὄνειρατα*.

§ 55. A peculiar irregularity appears in several Neuter Stems in *αρτ*, as *φρεαρτ*. They reject *τ* in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing., and *ρ* in the other cases: *τὸ φρέαρ*, *well*, Gen. *φρέατος*; *τὸ ἡπαρ*, *liver*, Gen. *ἡπάτος*; *τὸ ἄλειφαρ* and *ἄλειφᾶ*, *salve*, Gen. *ἀλείφατος*.

To these correspond the Stems *σκα(ρ)τ* and *ὑδα(ρ)τ*: Nom. *σκάρω*, *dirt*, Gen. *σκάτος*; *ὑδωρ*, Gen. *ὑδάτος*.

§ 56. Special irregularities in alphabetical order:

1. *ἀνήρ*, *man*, rejects *ε* of the Stem *ἀνερ*, and inserts *δ* in its place: *ἀνδρός*, *ἀνδρί*, *ἀνδρα*; Voc. *ἀνερ*; Dual, *ἀνδρε*, *ἀνδροῖν*; Pl. *ἀνδρες*, *ἀνδρῶν*, *ἀνδράσι(ν)*, *ἀνδρᾶς*.

2. "Αρης (*the god Ares*): Stem 'Αρες, Gen. "Αρεως and "Αρεος, Acc. "Αρην, together with "Αρη; Voc. regul. "Αρες.

3. Stem *ἀρν*, without Nom.: Gen. *τοῦ* and *τῆς ἀρνός*, *of the lamb*, *ἀρνί*, *ἀρνα*; Dat. Pl. *ἀρνάσι(ν)*.

4. *τὸ γόνυ*, *knee (genu)*, Nom. Acc. Voc. All the rest from Stem *γονατ*, Gen. *γόνατος*.

5. *ἡ γυνή*, *woman*. All the rest from Stem *γυναικ*, Gen. *γυναικός*, Dat. *γυναικί*, Acc. *γυναικα*, Voc. *γύνατ*;

Dual *γυναικε*, *γυναικοῖν*; Pl. *γυναικ-ες*, *γυναικ-ῶν*, *γυναι-*
ξι(ν) *γυναικ-ας*.

6. *τὸ δόρυ*, *wood, spear*: St. *δορατ* (comp. 4). Gen. *δόρατος*, poet. *δορός*, Dat. *δόρατι*, *δορί* and *δόρει*.

7. *Ζεύς* (*the god Zeus*), Gen. *Διός*, Dat. *Διτ̄*, Acc. *Διά*, Voc. *Ζεῦ*.

8. *ό* and *ή κύων*, *dog*, with Voc. *κύον* from Stem *κυον*. All the rest from *κύν*: Gen. *κύνος*, Dat. *κύνι*, Acc. *κύνα*; Pl. *κύνες*, *κυνῶν*, *κυστὶ(ν)*, *κύνας*.

9. *ό λᾶ-ς*, *stone*, from *λᾶα-ς*, Gen. *λᾶ-ος*, Dat. *λᾶ-ι*, Acc. *λᾶα-ν*, *λᾶν*; Pl. *λᾶ-ες*, *λά-ων*, *λά-εσσι(ν)* or *λά-εσι(ν)*, *λᾶ-ας*.

10. *ό μάρτυ-ς*, *witness*, with Dat. Pl. *μάρτυσι(ν)*, from the Stem *μαρτυ*. The rest from the Stem *μαρτυρ*: *μάρτυρος*, *μάρτυρι*, &c.

11. *ή ναῦ-ς*, *ship*, *νε-ώς*, *νη-τ̄*, *ναῦ-ν*; Pl. *νῆ-ες*, *νε-ῶν*, *ναυ-σι(ν)*, *ναῦς*.

12. *ό* and *ή ὄρνι-ς*, *bird*, Stem *ὄρνιθ* and *ὄρνι*: *ὄρνιθ-*
ος, *ὄρνιθι*, *ὄρνιθα* and *ὄρνιν*; Pl. *ὄρνιθες* and *ὄρνεις*, *ὄρνεων*.

13. *τὸ οὖς*, *ear*. All the rest from Stem *ώτ*: *ώτος*,
ώτι; Pl. *ώτα*, *ώτων*, *ώ-σι(ν)*.

14. *ή Πνύξ* (*the Pnyx*), Stem *πνκν*, *Πνκν-ός*, *Πνκн-ί*,
Πнкн-ă.

15. *ό πρέσβυ-ς*, *the aged*, has in the Gen. and Dat. Sing., and throughout the Pl. its forms from *πρεσβύτα* (Nom. Sing. *πρεσβύτης*); *πρέσβεις*, *πρέσβεων*, *πρέ-*
σβεσι(ν) signifies *ambassadors*, to which the Sing. is
πρεσβευτής.

16. *τάν* occurs only in Voc. *ώ τάν* or *ώ τᾶν*, *friend* or
friends.

17. *ό νιός*, *son*, Stem *νιο*, *νι*, *νίεν*, Gen. *νιέος*, D. *νιέն*,
Acc. *νιέα* (rare), Pl. *νιέις*, *νιέων*, *νιέσι(ν)*, *νιέις*. But also
regularly *νιοῦ*, &c.

18. *ή χειρ*, *hand*, Stem *χειρ*, Dual *χειροῖν*, Dat. Pl.
χειρσι(ν).

Case-like Terminations.

§ 57. There are certain *suffixes* or appendages, which in meaning very nearly resemble case-endings:

1. -θι, answering to the question *where*: ἀλλο-θι, elsewhere;
2. -θεν, " to the question *whence*: οἴκο-θεν, from home;
3. -δε, " to the question *whither*: οἴκα-δε, homewards.

These suffixes are joined to the Stem of the noun: Αθήνηθεν, from *Athens*; κυκλόθεν, from the circle, (κύκλο-ς). The suffix δε is often combined with the Acc. form: Μέγαρά-δε, to *Megara*; Ἐλευσίνα-δε, to *Eleusis*. οἴκα-δε, *home*, from Stem οἴκο, is irregular.

For δε we also find σε, ζε, with the same meaning: ἀλλοσε, elsewhere; Αθήναζε, to *Athens*; Θήβαζε, to *Thebes*; θύραζε (*foras*).

§ 58. Moreover, a few words have an old *Locative* in ει for the Sing., and σι(ν) (without a preceding ι) for the Plur., answering the question *where*: οἴκοι, at *home*; Πυθοῖ, at *Pytho*; Ισθμοῖ, on the *Isthmus*; Αθήνησι(ν), in *Athens*; Πλαταιᾶσι(ν), in *Plataea*; θύρασι(ν), at the door, (*foris*); ὥρασι(ν), at the right time.

CHAP. VII.—THE ADJECTIVE.

A.—*Declension of Adjectives.*

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION.

§ 59. Most adjectives in the Masc. and Neut. follow the Second Declension, and in the Fem. the First. Hence the Nom. Sing. ends in ος, η (or α), ον.

Adjectives ending in εος and οος in the Nom. Sing. are generally contracted.

1. Uncontracted: ἀγαθός, *good*, φίλιος, *friendly*.

Sing.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	φίλιος	φιλία	φιλιον
Gen.	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ	φιλίου	φιλίας	φιλίου
Dat.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ	φιλίῳ	φιλίᾳ	φιλίῳ
Acc.	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν	φιλίον	φιλίαν	φιλίον
Voc.	ἀγαθέ	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	φιλίε	φιλία	φιλίον
Dual.						
N. A. V.	ἀγαθώ	ἀγαθά	ἀγαθώ	φιλίω	φιλία	φιλίω
G. D.	ἀγαθοῖν	ἀγαθαιν	ἀγαθοῖν	φιλίοιν	φιλίαιν	φιλίοιν
Plur.						
Nom.	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαι	ἀγαθά	φιλίοι	φιλίαι	φιλία
Gen.	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	φιλίων	φιλίων	φιλίων
Dat.	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαις	ἀγαθοῖς	φιλίοις	φιλίαις	φιλίοις
Acc.	ἀγαθούς	ἀγαθάς	ἀγαθά	φιλίους	φιλίας	φιλία

2. Contracted: χρύσεος, *golden*, ἀπλόος, *simple*.

Sing.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	χρυσοῦς	χρυσῆ	χρυσοῦν	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλῆ	ἀπλοῦν
Gen.	χρυσοῦ	χρυσῆς	χρυσοῦ	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλοῦ
Dat.	χρυσῷ	χρυσῇ	χρυσῷ	ἀπλῷ	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλῷ
Acc.	χρυσοῦν	χρυσῆν	χρυσοῦν	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλῆν	ἀπλοῦν
Voc.	χρύσεε	χρυσῆ	χρυσοῦν	ἀπλόε	ἀπλῆ	ἀπλοῦν
Dual.						
N. A. V.	χρυσῶ	χρυσᾶ	χρυσῶ	ἀπλῶ	ἀπλᾶ	ἀπλῶ
G. D.	χρυσοῖν	χρυσαῖν	χρυσοῖν	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλοῖν
Plur.						
Nom.	χρυσοῖ	χρυσαῖ	χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλᾶ	ἀπλᾶ
Gen.	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν
Dat.	χρυσοῖς	χρυσαῖς	χρυσοῖς	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλοῖς
Acc.	χρυσοῦς	χρυσᾶς	χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλᾶς	ἀπλᾶ

Examples for Declension.

σοφός, *wise*ἄξιος, *worthy*νέος, *young*.γυμνός, *naked*δίκαιος, *just*ἀθροῦς, *assembled*.στενός, *narrow*αἰσχρός, *hateful*ἀργυροῦς, *of silver*.

Obs. 1.—In the Nom. Sing. Fem. *a* stands after a vowel or *p*, elsewhere *η*. In the singular (but not in the dual or plural) the Fem. *ea* is contracted to *η*, except when preceded by a vowel or *p*; it is then contracted to *ā*: ἀργυρέα, ἀργυρᾶ.

Exception : η stands after ϵ , except when ρ precedes ϵ .

Obs. 2.— α in the Nom. Sing. is always long.

Obs. 3.—Many adjectives of this class have only *two endings*, the Masc. being used for the Fem.: Masc. and Fem. $\eta\sigma\nu\chi\sigma\sigma$, Neut. $\eta\sigma\nu\chi\sigma\sigma$, *quiet*. Compound adjectives especially are all of *only two endings*: $\ddot{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\kappa\nu\sigma$, *childless*; $\kappa\alpha\rho\phi\sigma\sigma$, *fruitful*.

Obs. 4.—A few adjectives in $\omega\sigma$ in the Nom. follow the Attic Second Declension (§ 37): $\bar{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\omega\sigma$, Neut. $\bar{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\omega\nu$, *gracious*; $\dot{\alpha}\xi\dot{\iota}\dot{\omega}\chi\rho\epsilon\omega\sigma$, Neut. $-\omega\nu$, *considerable*; $\pi\lambda\epsilon\omega\sigma$, $\pi\lambda\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$, $\pi\lambda\epsilon\omega\nu$, *full*. $\sigma\omega\sigma$ (from $\sigma\alpha\sigma$, *salvus*) has in the Nom. Sing. Fem. and Neut. Pl. $\sigma\hat{\alpha}$; but also the forms $\sigma\hat{\omega}\sigma$, $\sigma\bar{\alpha}\bar{\alpha}$, Pl. $\sigma\hat{\omega}\sigma\hat{\omega}$.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

§ 60. Other adjectives follow the Third Declension in the Masc. and Neut., and form a peculiar Fem. ending in $\iota\alpha$, which undergoes various changes in combination with the Stem.

I. *Adjectives of Three Terminations.*

1. *Stems in v* (Masc. and Neut.). The Fem. is formed from the Stem as it appears in the Gen. ($\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon$); ϵ and $\iota\alpha$ are contracted: hence

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	$\check{v}\text{-s}$	$\epsilon\iota\check{a}$	\check{v}
Singular.			
Nom.	$\dot{\eta}\delta\bar{v}\text{-s}$, <i>sweet</i>	$\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\iota\check{a}$	$\dot{\eta}\delta\bar{v}$
Gen.	$\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\sigma$	$\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\iota\check{a}s$	$\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\sigma$
Dat.	$\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\bar{i}$	$\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\bar{i}\check{a}$	$\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\bar{i}$
Acc.	$\dot{\eta}\delta\bar{v}\nu$	$\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\iota\check{a}n$	$\dot{\eta}\delta\bar{v}$
Dual.			
Nom. Acc.	$\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\epsilon$ $\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\sigma\iota\check{v}$	$\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\bar{\iota}\check{a}$ $\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\iota\check{a}n$	$\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\epsilon$ $\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\sigma\iota\check{v}$
Gen. Dat.			
Plural.			
Nom.	$\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{s}$	$\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{a}i$	$\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\bar{a}$
Gen.	$\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\omega\bar{n}$	$\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{a}i\bar{v}\bar{n}$	$\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\omega\bar{n}$
Dat.	$\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{s}(v)$	$\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{a}i\bar{s}$	$\dot{\eta}\delta\epsilon\bar{i}\bar{s}(v)$
Acc.	$\dot{\eta}\delta\bar{v}\bar{i}\bar{s}$	$\dot{\eta}\delta\bar{v}\bar{i}\bar{a}i\bar{s}$	$\dot{\eta}\delta\bar{v}\bar{i}\bar{s}$

Examples for Declension.

γλυκύς, sweet	βραχύς, short	εὐρύς, broad
βραδύς, slow	ταχύς, swift	δέξις, sharp.

§ 61. 2. *Stems in ν.* The *i* in *ια* is transferred to the preceding syllable: Stem *μελαν*, Nom. Masc. *μέλας*, Fem. *μέλαινα* (for *μελαν-ια*), Neut. *μέλαν*, black.

Singular.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν
Gen.	μέλανος	μέλαινης	μέλανος
Dat.	μέλανι	μέλαινη	μέλανι
Acc.	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν
Voc.	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	μέλανε	μέλαινα	μέλανε
G. D.	μέλανοιν	μέλαιναιν	μέλανοιν
Plural.			
Nom.	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα
Gen.	μέλανων	μέλαινῶν	μέλανων
Dat.	μέλασι	μέλαιναις	μέλασι
Acc.	μέλανας	μέλαινας	μέλανα

Examples for Declension.

Stem *ταλαν*, *τάλας*, *τάλαινα*, *τάλαν*, *unfortunate*

Stem *τέρεν*, *τέρην*, *τέρεινα*, *τέρεν*, *tender*.

§ 62. 3. *Stems in ντ.* To these belong especially the numerous participles. In the Fem. the *ντ* combines with the ending *ια* to form *σα*, the previous vowel being lengthened by compensation:

λυσαντ-ια	becoming	λύσανα	λυνοντ-ια	becoming	λύνουσα
λυθεντ-ια	„	λυθεῖσα	δεικνυντ-ια	„	δεικνύσα.

But the *adjectives* in *εντ* have *εσσα* in the Fem.: *χαρίεις*, *χαρίεσσα*, *χαρίεν*, *pleasing*, Stem *χαριεντ*. For the Dat. Pl. see § 44, Obs. 4, *Exception*.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.	<i>loosing</i>			<i>loosening</i>			
Nom.	λύσāς	λύσāσα	λύσāν	λύων	λύουσα	λύων	λύων
Gen.	λύσαντος	λύσάσης	λύσαντος	λύντος	λυούσης	λύντος	λύντος
Dat.	λύσαντι	λύσάσῃ	λύσαντι	λύντι	λυούσῃ	λύντι	λύντι
Acc.	λύσαντα	λύσασαν	λύσαν	λύντα	λυούσαν	λύντα	λύντα
Voc.	λύσας	λύσασα	λύσαν	λύων	λυούσα	λύων	λύων
Dual.							
N. A. V.	λύσαντε	λύσασα	λύσαντε	λύόντε	λυούσα	λύόντε	λύόντε
G. D.	λύσάντοιν	λύσάσαιν	λύσάντοιν	λυόντοιν	λυούσαιν	λυόντοιν	λυόντοιν
Plural.							
Nom.	λύσαντες	λύσασαι	λύσαντα	λύντες	λύουσαι	λύόντα	λύόντα
Gen.	λύσάντων	λύσασῶν	λυσάντων	λυόντων	λυούσῶν	λυόντων	λυόντων
Dat.	λύσᾶσι	λυσάσαις	λύσᾶσι	λυόντι	λυούσαις	λύόντι	λύόντι
Acc.	λύσαντας	λύσασας	λύσαντα	λυόντας	λυούσας	λύόντα	λύόντα
Sing.	<i>loosed</i>			<i>giving</i>			
Nom.	λυθέίσ	λυθέίσα	λυθέν	διδόν	διδούσα	διδόν	διδόν
Gen.	λυθέντος	λυθέίσης	λυθέντος	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος	διδόντος
Dat.	λυθέντι	λυθέίσῃ	λυθέντι	διδόντι	διδούσῃ	διδόντι	διδόντι
Acc.	λυθέντα	λυθέίσαν	λυθέν	διδόντα	διδούσαν	διδόν	διδόν
Voc.	λυθέίς	λυθέίσα	λυθέν	διδόν	διδούσα	διδόν	διδόν
Dual.							
N. A. V.	λυθέντε	λυθέίσα	λυθέντε	διδόντε	διδούσα	διδόντε	διδόντοιν
G. D.	λυθέντοιν	λυθέίσαιν	λυθέντοιν	διδόντοιν	διδούσαιν	διδόντοιν	διδόντοιν
Plural.							
Nom.	λυθέντες	λυθέίσαι	λυθέντα	διδόντες	διδούσαι	διδόντα	διδόντα
Gen.	λυθέντων	λυθέίσῶν	λυθέντων	διδόντων	διδούσῶν	διδόντων	διδόντων
Dat.	λυθέίσι	λυθέίσαις	λυθέίσι	διδόνσι	διδούσαις	διδόνσι	διδόνσι
Acc.	λυθέντας	λυθέίσας	λυθέντα	διδόντας	διδούσας	διδόντα	διδόντα
Sing.	<i>pleasing</i>			<i>showing</i>			
Nom.	χαρίείς	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	δεικνύ	δεικνῦσα	δεικνύ	δεικνύ
Gen.	χαρίεντος	χαρίεσσης	χαρίεντος	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος	δεικνύντος
Dat.	χαρίεντι	χαρίεσσῃ	χαρίεντι	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύնτι	δεικνύντι
Acc.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν	δεικνύντα	δεικνύσαν	δεικνύ	δεικνύ
Voc.	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	δεικνύ	δεικνῦσα	δεικνύ	δεικνύ
Dual.							
N. A. V.	χαρίεντε	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεντε	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσι	δεικνύντε	δεικνύντοιν
G. D.	χαρίεντοιν	χαρίεσσαιν	χαρίεντοιν	δεικνύντοιν	δεικνύσαιν	δεικνύντοιν	δεικνύντοιν
Plural.							
Nom.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα	δεικνύντα
Gen.	χαρίεντων	χαρίεσσῶν	χαρίεντων	δεικνύντων	δεικνύσῶν	δεικνύντων	δεικνύντων
Dat.	χαρίεσι	χαρίεσσαις	χαρίεσι	δεικνύσι	δεικνύσαις	δεικνύσι	δεικνύσι
Acc.	χαρίεντας	χαρίεσσας	χαρίεντα	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσας	δεικνύντα	δεικνύντα

§ 63. 4. *Stems in οτ.* The participles of the Perfect Active in οτ (Nom. Sing. Masc. ως, Neut. ος) have *via* in the Fem.: λελυκώς, λελυκύνα, λελυκός, *one who has freed.*

Singular.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	λελυκώς	λελυκύνα	λελυκός
Gen.	λελυκότος	λελυκύνας	λελυκότος
Dat.	λελυκότι	λελυκύνι	λελυκότι
Acc.	λελυκότα	λελυκύνιαν	λελυκός
Voc.	λελυκώς	λελυκύνα	λελυκός
<hr/>			
Dual.			
N. A. V.	λελυκότε	λελυκύνα	λελυκότε
G. D.	λελυκότοιν	λελυκύνιαν	λελυκόταιν
<hr/>			
Plural.			
Nom.	λελυκότες	λελυκύναις	λελυκότρα
Gen.	λελυκότων	λελυκύνων	λελυκότων
Dat.	λελυκότις	λελυκύνιας	λελυκότσι
Acc.	λελυκότας	λελυκύνιας	λελυκότα

Obs.—In the Masc. as well as the Neut. of the Nom. Sing. the *s* represents the *τ* of the Stem. In the Masc. the Nom. is formed by lengthening the vowel -ως.

II. *Adjectives of Two Terminations.*

§ 64. The most important adjectives of *two terminations* of the Third Declension are:

1. *Stems in σ* (Declension given under § 49), as:

σαφής σαφής, clear Gen. σαφοῦς.
αληθής ἀληθές, true „, ἀληθοῦς.

Other Examples for Declension.

πλήρης, full ψευδής, false ἀσφαλής, safe δυσμενής, hostile.

2. *Stems in ν* (Declension given under § 51), as:

πεπων πέπον, ripe Gen. πέπον-ος.
εὐδαίμων εὐδαιμον, happy „, εὐδαιμον-ος.
σώφρων σῶφρον, reasonable „, σώφρον-ος.

Other Examples for Declension.

μνήμων, mindful of ἐπιλήσμων, forgetful of
πολυπράγμων, much occupied

3. Isolated forms, as:

ἴδρις ίδρι, acquainted with Gen. ίδρι-ος
(Declension according to § 46.)
ἀρρήν (ἄρσην) ἄρρεν, male - Gen. ἄρρεν-ος

Compounds of substantives, such as ἀπάτηρ, Neut. ἀπατορ, Stem πατερ (Nom. πατέρ) *fatherless*; δυσμήτωρ, μήτηρ, *unmotherly*; φιλόπολις, -ι-, Gen. -ιδ-ος, *loving the city*; εὐελπις (Gen. εὐελπιδ-ος), *hopeful*.

III. *Adjectives of One Termination.*

§ 65. Besides these there is a large number of adjectives which have only *one* ending:

ἀρπαξ, <i>rapacious</i> , Stem ἀρπαγ	μακρόχειρ, <i>long-handed</i>
φυγάς, <i>fugitive</i> , Stem φυγαδ	πένης, <i>poor</i> , Stem πενητ
ἀγνώς, <i>unacquainted</i> , Stem ἀγνωτ	γυμνής, <i>light-armed</i> , Stem γυμνητ
ἄπαις, <i>childless</i> , Stem ἄπαιδ	

§ 66. The following adjectives are irregular: μέγας, *great*; πολύς, *much*, and πρᾶος, *gentle*, the forms of each being derived from different Stems, viz., in μέγας, from the Stems μεγα and μεγαλο; in πολύς, from πολυ and πολλο; in πρᾶος, from πραο and πραυ.

Sing. Nom.	Masc. μέγας	Fem. μεγάλη	Neut. μέγα	Masc. πολύς	Fem. πολλή	Neut. πολύ
Gen.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλουν	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦν
Dat.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
Acc.	μέγας	μεγάλην	μέγα	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύν
Voc.	μέγα	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύ	πολλή	πολύ
Dual. <i>N. A. V.</i>	μεγάλω μεγάλα μεγάλω					
<i>G. D.</i>	μεγάλοιν μεγάλαιν μεγάλοιν					
Plural. Nom.	μεγάλοι μεγάλαι μεγάλα			πολλοί πολλαί πολλά		
Gen.	μεγάλων μεγάλων μεγάλων			πολλῶν πολλῶν πολλῶν		
Dat.	μεγάλοις μεγάλαις μεγάλοις			πολλοῖς πολλαῖς πολλοῖς		
Acc.	μεγάλους μεγάλας μεγάλα			πολλούς πολλάς πολλά		
Sing. Nom.	πρᾶος	πραεῖα	πραῦ	πρᾶοι, ορ	πραεῖαι πραέα	
				πραεῖς		
Gen.	πράουν	πραείας	πράουν	πραέων	πραειῶν πραέων	
Dat.	πράῳ	πραείᾳ	πράῳ	πράοις, ορ	πραείαις πράοις, ορ	
Acc.	πράον	πραεῖαν	πράον	πραέσι(ν)	πραέσι(ν)	
				πράους	πραείας πραέα	

B.—*Comparison of Adjectives.*

§ 67. *The first and most frequent ending of the Comparative is τέρος (Nom. τέρος, τέρα, τέρον); of the Superlative τάτος (Nom. τάτος, τάτη, τάτον), with the usual Declension of adjectives (§ 59). These endings are affixed to the Pure Stem of the Masc., as:*

Positive.	Stem.	Comparative.	Superlative.
κοῦφος, light	κουφό	κουφότερος, α, ον	κουφότατος, η, ον
γλυκύς, sweet	γλυκυ	γλυκύτερος	γλυκύτατος
μέλας, black	μελαν	μελάντερος	μελάντατος
χαρίεις, graceful	χαριειντ	χαριέστερος (for χαριειντ-τερος).	χαριέστατος
σπιθής, clear	σαφεις	σαφέστερος	σαφέστατος
μάκαρ, happy	μακαρ	μακάρτερος	μακάρτατος
πένης, poor	πενητ	πενέστερος	πενέστατος

Obs. 1.—The Stems in ο leave ο unchanged only when the preceding syllable is long, but lengthen it to ω when that is short: πονηρό-τερος, worse; πικρό-τατον, most bitter; but σοφώ-τερος, wiser; ἀξιωτάτη, most worthy.

Obs. 2.—The ο is always rejected after αι in the adjective γεραιός, senex, sometimes in παλαιός, antiquus, and σχολαῖος, at leisure: γεραίτερος, παλαίτατος.

Obs. 3.—The ο or ω is changed to αι in μέσος, medius; ἴος, like; εὖδιος, clear; πρῶιος, early; δψιος, late: μεσαίτατος, πρωιάτερον. ἡσυχος, peaceful, has ἡσυχαίτερος, and ἡσυχώτερος; φίλος, dear, besides φιλότερος -τατος, also φιλτερος -τατος, and φιλαίτερος -τατος; πλησιαίτερος, πλησιαίτατος, belong to πλησιον, near.

Obs. 4.—The endings εστερο-s, εστατο-s, are applied:—

- a) to Stems in ον: σωφρονέστερος (Stem σωφρον-, Nom. σώφρων, reasonable), εὐδαιμονέστερος (Stem εὐδαιμον-, Nom. εὐδαιμων, fortunate). πιότερος -τατος, from πίων, fat, and πεπαίτερος -τατος, from πέπων, ripe, are exceptional.
- b) to the Stems of ἀκράτος, unmix'd; ἐρρωμένος, strong; ἀσμενος, willing: ἀκρατέστερος, ἐρρωμενέστερος.
- c) to some Stems in οο contracted: εινούστερος for εινοέστερος from εινουος, well-disposed.

Obs. 5. εστερο-s, εστατο-s, occur with λάλος, talkative; πτωχός, beggarly; δψιφάγος, epicure; μονοφάγος, eating alone,

and some adjectives of one ending, as *κλέπτης*, *thievish*: *λαλιστερος*, *πτωχίστατος*, *κλεπτίστερος*.

§ 68. The second and rarer termination of the Comparative is *ιον* (Nom. Masc. and Fem. *ιων*, Neut. *ιον*); of the Superlative, *ιστο* (Nom. *ιστος*, *ιστη*, *ιστον*). The Stem-vowel is rejected before *ι*. (As to the inflexion of this Comp., see § 51):

Positive.	Stem.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ἡδύς, <i>agreeable</i>	ἡδυ	ἡδίων, -ον	ἡδιστος -η -ον
ταχύς, <i>swift</i>	ταχυ	θάσσων -ον (from ταχιων)	τάχιστος -η -ον
μέγας, <i>large</i>	μεγα	μείζων -ον (from μεγιων)	μέγιστος.

Further with suppression of *ρ*:

ἐχθρός, <i>hostile</i>	ἐχθίων -ον	Superl. ἐχθιστος.
αἰσχρός, <i>shameful</i>	αἰσχίων -ον	„, αἰσχιστος.
οἰκτρός, <i>pitiable</i>	οἰκτίων -ον	„, οἰκτιστος.

ἐχθρός and οἰκτρός also have the forms in *τερο-*s and *τατο-*s.

§ 69. This comparison occurs also in connection with other peculiarities in the following adjectives:

1. For the idea of good :

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ἀγαθός		
[Stem ἀμεν]	ἀμείνων, ἀμεινον	
[Stem ἀρες]		ἄριστος, η, ον
[Stem βελτο]	βελτίων, βελτιον	βελτιστος, η, ον
[Stem κρατυ]	κρείσσων (κρείττων)	κράτιστος, η, ον
	N. κρείσσον (κρείττον)	
[Stem λων]	λωίων ορ λώνων	λώστος, η, ον
	N. λώνον ορ λώνων	

Obs.—ἀμείνων and ἄριστος rather express *excellence, capacity*; κρείσσων, κράτιστος, *strength, preponderance*, (*Lat. superior*); ἥσσων is opposed to κρείσσων.

2. For the idea of bad :

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
κακός	κακίων	N. κάκιον
[Stem χερ]	χείρων (deterior)	N. χείρον
[Stem ἡκυ]	ἥσσων (inferior)	N. ήσσον N. Pl. ήκιστα, <i>least of all</i> .

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
3. <i>μικρός, small</i> , besides	<i>μικρότερος</i> <i>μείων, smaller</i>	<i>μικρότατος</i> <i>N. μείον</i>
4. <i>δλίγος, little</i> [Stem <i>ἐλαχυ</i>]		<i>δλίγιστος</i> <i>ελάσσων N. ἐλασσον ελάχιστος</i>
5. <i>πολίς, much</i>	<i>πλείων (πλέων)</i>	<i>πλείστος</i> <i>N. πλέον (also πλεῖν)</i>
6. <i>κάλός, beautiful</i> , as if from <i>κάλλος, beauty</i>	<i>καλλίων</i>	<i>κάλλιστος</i> <i>N. κάλλιον</i>
7. <i>ράδιος, easy</i> [Stem <i>ρά</i>]	<i>ράσων</i>	<i>ράστος</i> <i>N. ράσον</i>
8. <i>ἄλγεινός, painful</i> , as if from <i>ἄλγος, pain</i>	<i>ἄλγιών</i>	<i>ἄλγιστος</i> <i>N. ἄλγιον</i>

§ 70. Observe the Defectives :—

<i>ὑστερός, later</i>	<i>ὗτατος, ultimus</i>
(<i>νέος, new</i>)	<i>ἔσχατος, extremus</i>
(<i>ὑπέρ, over</i>)	<i>νέατος, novissimus</i>
(<i>πρό, before</i>)	<i>ὕπατος, summus</i>
(<i>πέραν, on the other side</i>)	<i>πρώτος, primus.</i> <i>περαίτερος.</i>

C.—*Adverbs of Adjectives.*

§ 71. Adverbs are derived from the adjective Stem by affixing to it the syllable *ως*. The *o* of the Stem is entirely dropped: *φίλος*, Adv. *φίλως*. The Stems of the Third Declension remain in the same form as in the Genitive: *ταχύς, swift*, *ταχέως*; *σαφής, clear*, *σαφέως*, contr. *σαφῶς*; *σώφρων, reasonable*, *σωφρόνως*. Contraction occurs only where the Genitive also has it.

Obs. 1.—The Neuter Accusative, both of the Singular and the Plural, is moreover very often used as an adverb.

Obs. 2.—An older adverbial form is that in *ᾶ*, as: *τάχᾶ* from *ταχύς, quick* (meaning, in Att. prose, *perhaps*); *ἄμα, at the same time*; *μάλα, very*. The Comp. of *μάλα* is *μᾶλλον (potius) = μάλιον*; Sup. *μάλιστα (potissimum)*. *εὖ, well*, as an adverb to *ἀγαθός, good*, stands alone.

§ 72. Adverbs in *ως* are also formed from Comparatives and Superlatives: *βεβαιοτέρως, more firmly*; *καλλιόνως, more beautifully*. But as a rule the comparative

has the *Neut. Acc. Sing.*, the *superlative*, the *Neut. Acc. Pl.* as an adverb: *βεβαιότερον*, *κάλλον*; *βεβαιότατα*, *κάλλιστα*.

Obs.—Adverbs in *ω*, like *ἄνω*, *above*; *κάτω*, *below*; *ἔσω*, *inside*; *ἔξω*, *outside*, have no *s* in Comp. and Superl.: *ἀνωτέρω*, *κατωτέρω*; so likewise *ἀπωτέρω*, *further* (from *ἀπό*); *ἔγγυτέρω* (or *ἔγγύτερον*), *ἔγγυτάτω* (or *ἔγγύτατα*), from *ἔγγυς*, *near*, and some others..

CHAP. VIII.—DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS.

§ 73. The *Personal Pronouns* are:

Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	ἐγώ, <i>I</i>	σύ, <i>thou</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	ἐμοῦ, <i>muñ</i>	σοῦ	
<i>Dat.</i>	ἐμοί, <i>moí</i>	σοί	οἱ, <i>of him</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	ἐμέ, <i>me</i>	σέ	οἱ
Dual.			
<i>N. A.</i>	(νῶι) νώ, <i>we</i>	(σφῶι) σφώ, <i>ye</i>	(σφωει), <i>they</i>
<i>G. D.</i>	(νῶιν) νῷν	(σφῶιν) σφῷν	(σφωεῖν)
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	ἡμεῖς, <i>we</i>	ὑμεῖς, <i>you</i>	σφεῖς, <i>they</i> N. <i>σφέα</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	σφῶν
<i>Dat.</i>	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	σφί-σι(ν)
<i>Acc.</i>	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	σφᾶς N. <i>σφέα</i>

Obs. 1.—The Stems of the Sing. are: *ἐμε*, for the first person; *σε*, for the second; *ε*, for the third. The Nominative, however, is formed differently from them: *ἐγώ*, *σύ*, and that of the third person is entirely wanting.

The Stems of the Dual are: *νω* [*no-s*], *σφω*, *σφω*. The Dual of the third person does not occur in prose.

The Stems of the Plural are: *ἡμε*, *ὑμε*, *σφε* (*ε* is generally contracted with the ending, hence the circumflex).

Obs. 2.—When there is no emphasis on the Personal Pronoun, it becomes enclitic; in that case the first person has the forms beginning with *μ*.

§ 74. The *Possessive Pronouns* are formed from the Stems of the Personal Pronouns:

Stem ἐμε, ἐμός, <i>my</i>	Stem ἡμε, ἡμέτερος, <i>our</i>
„ σε, σός, <i>thy</i>	„ ύμε, ύμέτερος, <i>your</i>
„ ε, ὁς, <i>his, her.</i>	„ σφε, σφέτερος, <i>their.</i>

They are all declined like adjectives in *os* (§ 59).

§ 75. *αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, self*, is declined like adjectives in *os*, except that the Neuter in the Nom. Acc. Voc. Sing. has no *v* (comp. the article *τὸ*).

ὁ *αὐτός* (*αὐτός*), ἡ *αὐτή* (*αὐτή*), τὸ *αὐτό* (*ταῦτο* or *ταῦτόν*), *the same*, Lat. *idem*.

§ 76. The Stems of the Personal Pronouns, combined with *αὐτός*, produce the *Reflexive Pronouns*.

Singular.	Gen. M. N. F.	Dat. M. N. F.	Acc. M. F. N.
1st person	ἐμαυτοῦ -ῆς	ἐμαυτῷ -ῇ	ἐμαυτόν -ήν <i>myself</i>
2d person	σεαυτοῦ -ῆς	σεαυτῷ -ῇ	σεαυτόν -ήν <i>thyself</i>
	or σαυτοῦ -ῆς	σαυτῷ -ῇ	σαυτόν -ήν
3d person	έαυτοῦ -ῆς	έαυτῷ -ῇ	έαυτόν -ήν -ό <i>himself, her-</i>
	or αὐτοῦ -ῆς	αὐτῷ -ῇ	αὐτόν -ήν -ό <i>self, itself</i>

In the plural, both Stems are generally declined together:

Plural.	Gen. M. F. N.	Dat. M. N.	F.	Acc. M.	F.
1st person	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	-αῖς	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς	-άς <i>ourselves</i>
2d person	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς	-αῖς	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς	-άς <i>yourselves</i>
3d person	σφῶν αὐτῶν	σφίσιν αὐτοῖς	-αῖς	σφᾶς αὐτούς	-άς <i>themselves</i>

Neut. σφέα αὐτά

Yet the 3d person plural has also the compound form:

έαυτῶν	έαυτοῖς -αῖς	έαυτούς -άς -ά
or αὐτῶν	αὐτοῖς -αῖς	αὐτούς -άς -ά

§ 77. *ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, another (alius)*, is declined like *αὐτός*. The Stem *ἄλλο* combined with itself produces the *Reciprocal Pronoun ἄλλ-ηλο* (for *ἄλλ-αλλο*), which occurs only in the oblique cases of the Dual and Plural.

Dual. G. D. Acc.	Masc. ἀλλήλοις ἀλλήλω	Fem. ἀλλήλαιν ἀλλήλα	Neut. ἀλλήλοιν ἀλλήλω
Plural. Gen. Dat. Acc.	ἀλλήλων ἀλλήλοις ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλων ἀλλήλαις ἀλλήλας	ἀλλήλων ἀλλήλοις ἀλλήλα

§ 78. The two most important *Demonstrative Pronouns* are :

ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, *this*

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this*.

Singular.

Nom. { ὅδε ἥδε τόδε
 οὗτος αὕτη τοῦτο

Gen. { τοῦδε τῆδε τοῦδε
 τούτουν ταύτης τούτουν

Dat. { τῷδε τῇδε τῷδε
 τούτῳ ταύτῃ τούτῳ

Acc. { τόνδε τήνδε τόδε
 τούτον ταύτην τοῦτο

Plural:

οἵδε αἵδε τάδε
οὗτοι αὕται ταῦται

τῶνδε ταῖσδε τοῖσδε
τούτοις ταύταις τούτοις

τούςδε τάσδε τάδε
τούτους ταύτας ταῦτα

Dual.

N. A. V. { τώδε τάδε τώδε
 τούτων ταύταν τούτων G. D. { τοῦνδε ταῖνδε τοῖνδε
 τούτοιν ταύταιν τούτοιν

Obs. 1.—*ὅδε* consists of the article *ὁ* and the demonstrative enclitic *δέ*, and is therefore declined entirely like the article with *δέ* affixed. *οὗτος* corresponds to the article with regard to the rough breathing and the *τ* at the beginning; it also has the diphthong *αυ* in the penultima where the article has *α* or *η*, and *ον* where the article has *ο*, *ω*, or *ον*.

Obs. 2.—The adverb of *ὅδε* is *ὣδε*; that of *οὗτος* *οὗτως* or *οὗτω*, *in this way*.

Obs. 3.—Like *οὗτος* are declined :—

τοσοῦτος τοσαύτη τοσοῦτο or τοσοῦτον, *so great (tantis)*
οιοῦτος τοιαύτη τοιοῦτο or τοιοῦτον, *such (talis)*

τηλικοῦτος τηλικαύτη τηλικοῦτο or τηλικοῦτον, *so old*
in which, however, the *τ* of the forms of *οὗτος* beginning with *τ* is dropped: *ταῦτα*, but *τοσ-αῦτα*. By affixing the enclitic *δέ* we have the forms *τοσόςδε*, *so large*; *τοῖοςδε*, *of such quality*; *τηλικόςδε*, *of such an age*, with a regular adjective declension before the syllable *δέ*.

§ 79. ἐκεῖνο-ς, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο, (*ille*) *yonder, that*, is declined like *αὐτός*.

§ 80. The *Relative Pronoun* has the rough breathing in all cases, as :

Singular.	Plural.			Dual.				
Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. ὁς, <i>who</i>	ἡ	ὅ	οἱ	αἱ	ἄ	Ν.Α. ὁ	ἄ	ὦ
Gen. οὗ	ἥς	οὖ	δῶν			G.D. οὐν	αἰν	οὖν
Dat. ὃ	ἥ	ὅ	οἰς	αἰς	ἄς			
Acc. ὅν	ἥν	ὅ	εἷς	ἄς	ἄ			

§ 81. The *Interrogative Pronoun* has the same Stem as the *Indefinite Pronoun*, from which it is distinguished only by the accent. The Interrogative Pronoun has the acute accent always on the Stem syllable; the Indefinite is enclitic: hence *tís*, *who?* *tís*, enclitic, *some one.*

	Interrogative.	Indefinite.
<i>Nom.</i>	Singular.	Singular.
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>tís</i> <i>τί</i>	<i>tís</i> <i>τὶ</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>tíos</i>	<i>tivós</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>tíni</i>	<i>tiví</i>
	<i>tíva</i> <i>τὶ</i>	<i>tivá</i> <i>τὶ</i>
<i>Nom. Acc.</i>	Dual.	Dual.
<i>Gen. Dat.</i>	<i>tíne</i>	<i>tivé</i>
	<i>tínov</i>	<i>tivov</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Plural.	Plural.
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>tíves</i> <i>τίνα</i>	<i>tivés</i> <i>τινά</i> (<i>ἄττα</i>)
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>tínow</i>	<i>tivón</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>tísi(v)</i>	<i>tiví(v)</i>
	<i>tívas</i> <i>τίνα</i>	<i>tivás</i> <i>τινά</i> (<i>ἄττα</i>)

Obs. 1.—*τοῦ*, *τῷ* are often used for *tíos*, *tíni*, and for *tivós*, *tiví*; and when employed as indefinites, they are enclitic.

Obs. 2.—The Relative and Indefinite combine to form *ὅτις*, *ἥτις*, *ὅ τι*, *who*. Both Stems are declined together: *οὐτίος*, *ἥτιος*, *ὅτινι*, *οὕτινων*. A space is left between *ο* and *τι* in *ὅ τι*, which, to distinguish it from the conjunction *ὅτι*, *that*.

Obs. 3.—The indefinite forms *τοῦ*, *τῷ* (for *tivós*, *tiví*) are also used with *ὅς*; but the Stem *ὅ* is then not declined: Gen. *ὅτου*; Dat. *ὅτῳ*, more rarely Gen. Pl. *ὅτων*, Dat. *ὅτοισι(v)*. *ἄττα* is an additional form for *ἅτινα*, not to be confounded with *ἄττα* for *tivá*.

§ 82. Another Indefinite Pronoun is *δεῖνα*, *quidam*, for all the three genders, sometimes undeclined, sometimes declined as follows:—

Sing. <i>ὅ</i> , <i>ἥ</i> , <i>τὸ δεῖνα</i> ,	δεῖνος, δεῖνη, δεῖνα.
Pl. <i>οἱ</i> , <i>αι δεῖνες</i> ,	<i>δεῖνων</i> , <i>δεῖνας</i> .

§ 83. The following are called *Correlative Pronouns*:

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	Relative.
<i>rīs, who?</i>	<i>rīs, some one</i>	<i>ōde, oūtōs, this</i>	<i>ōs, ōstis, who</i>
<i>πότερος, uter?</i> <i>which of two?</i>	<i>πότερος, one of two (alteruter)</i>	<i>ēteros, the one of two (alter)</i>	<i>δπότερος, which of two</i>
<i>πόσος, how great?</i> <i>how much?</i> <i>(quantus, quot)</i>	<i>ποσός, of some size or number</i>	<i>τόσος, τόσοδε, τοσούγος, so great, so much (tantis, tat)</i>	<i>δσος, δπόσος, how great, how much (quantus, quot)</i>
<i>ποῖος, of what quality?</i> <i>(qualis)</i>	<i>ποιός, of some quality</i>	<i>τοῖος, τοιόδε, τοιοῦτος, of such a quality (talis)</i>	<i>οίος, οποίος, of what quality (qualis)</i>
<i>πηλίκος, how old?</i>	<i>πηλίκος, of some age</i>	<i>τηλίκος, τηλίκοδε, τηλικούτος, of such age</i>	<i>ήλικος, δηλίκος, of what age</i>

§ 84. *Correlative Adverbs* are formed from the same Pnominal Stems.

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	Relative.
<i>ποῦ, where?</i> <i>(ubi?)</i>	<i>πού (ali-cubi)</i>	<i>ένθα ένθάδε ένταῦθα</i>	<i>οὐ οὗτον } where (ubi)</i>
<i>πόθεν, whence?</i> <i>(unde?)</i>	<i>ποθέν (ali-cunde)</i>	<i>ένθεν ένθένδε έπτενθεν</i>	<i>οθεν οπόθεν } whence (unde)</i>
<i>ποι, whither?</i> <i>(quo?)</i>	<i>ποι (ali-quo)</i>	<i>ένθα ένθάδε ένταῦθα</i>	<i>οι οποι } whither (quo)</i>
<i>πότε, when?</i>	<i>ποτέ, sometime</i>	<i>τότε, then</i>	<i>οτε, δότε, when</i>
<i>πηνίκα { at what time?</i>		<i>τηνίκα τηνικάδε τηνικάντα</i>	<i>ηνίκα } at what δηνίκα time</i>
<i>πώς, how?</i>	<i>πώς, somehow</i>	<i>ώς ώδε οὔτως</i>	<i>ώς, δπώς, as</i>
<i>πῆ { whither? in what way?</i>	<i>πῆ { some whither in some way</i>	<i>τῆδε ταῦτη</i>	<i>η, δηπη { whither, in what way.</i>

CHAP. IX.—THE NUMERALS.

§ 85. The *Cardinal*, *Ordinal*, and *Adverbial* Numerals, with their value and signs, are :—

1	<i>α'</i>	εῖς, μία, ἕν, ὅπε	ὁ πρῶτος, <i>the first</i>	ἄπαξ, once
2	<i>β'</i>	δύο	δεύτερος	δίς
3	<i>γ'</i>	τρεῖς, τρία (τέσσαρες, τέσ-	τρίτος	τρίς
4	<i>δ'</i>	στάρι, οἱ τέτταρες, τέτταρα	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5	<i>ε'</i>	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6	<i>Ϛ'</i>	ἕξ	ἕκτος	έξακις
7	<i>ζ'</i>	έπτα	έβδομος	έπτάκις
8	<i>η'</i>	όκτω	δύδοος	δικάκις
9	<i>θ'</i>	ἐννέα	ἐννατος (ἐννυατος)	ἐνύκις (ἐννάκις)
10	<i>ι'</i>	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11	<i>ια'</i>	ἐνδέκα	ἐνδέκατος	ἐνδεκάκις
12	<i>ιβ'</i>	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13	<i>ιγ'</i>	τρισκαιδέκα	τρισκαιδέκατος	
14	<i>ιδ'</i>	{τεσσαρειδέκα} {τεσσαρακιδέκα}	τεσσαρακαιδέκατος	
15	<i>ιε'</i>	πεντεκαιδέκα	πεντεκαιδέκατος	
16	<i>ιε'</i>	έκκαιδεκα	έκκαιδέκατος	
17	<i>ιζ'</i>	έπτακαιδέκα	έπτακαιδέκατος	
18	<i>ιη'</i>	δικτυκαιδέκα	δικτυκαιδέκατος	
19	<i>ιθ'</i>	ἐννεακαιδέκα	ἐννεακαιδέκατος	
20	<i>κ'</i>	εἴκοσι(ν)	εἴκοστός	είκοσάκις
30	<i>λ'</i>	τριάκοντα	τριάκοστός	τριάκοντάκις
40	<i>μ'</i>	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαράκοστός	τεσσαράκοντάκις
50	<i>ν'</i>	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντήκοντάκις
60	<i>ξ'</i>	έξηκοντα	έξηκοστός	έξηκοντάκις
70	<i>ο'</i>	έβδομήκοντα	έβδομηκοστός	έβδομηκοντάκις
80	<i>π'</i>	δύοδηκοντα	δύοδηκοστός	δύοδηκοντάκις
90	<i>Ϟ'</i>	ἐνενήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός	ἐνενηκοντάκις
100	<i>ρ'</i>	έκατον	έκατοστός	έκατοντάκις
200	<i>σ'</i>	διακόσιοι, αι, α	διακοσιοστός	διακοσιάκις
300	<i>τ'</i>	τριακόσιοι, αι, α	τριακοσιοστός	
400	<i>υ'</i>	τετρακόσιοι, αι, α	τετρακοσιοστός	
500	<i>φ'</i>	πεντακόσιοι, αι, α	πεντακοσιοστός	
600	<i>χ'</i>	έξακόσιοι, αι, α	έξακοσιοστός	
700	<i>ψ'</i>	έπτακόσιοι, αι, α	έπτακοσιοστός	
800	<i>ω'</i>	δικτυακόσιοι, αι, α	δικτυακοσιοστός	
900	<i>Ϟ</i>	{ένικόσιοι, αι, α {έννακόσιοι, αι, α	{ένικοσιοστός {έννακοσιοστός	
1000	<i>α</i>	χιλιοι, αι, α	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις
2000	<i>β</i>	δισχιλιοι, αι, α	δισχιλιοστός	
3000	<i>γ</i>	τρισχιλιοι, αι, α	τρισχιλιοστός	
10000	<i>ι</i>	μυριοι, αι, α.	μυριοστός	μυριάκις

Obs.—The letters of the alphabet are used in numbers also in uninterrupted succession. In the most frequent designation, given above, stigma (Σ) is inserted after ϵ for the number 6; α to θ are therefore units; ι is 10, κ' 20; after π' (=80), \digamma (koppa = 90) is inserted; and after ω (=800) \exists = (samphi = 900). The alphabet begins again at 1000, but here each letter has the accent under it; hence $\beta\tau\mu\delta=2344$, $\mu\omega\xi\Sigma=1862$.

§ 86. The Cardinal Numbers 1 to 4 are declined.

1. <i>Nom.</i>	$\epsilon\bar{\imath}s$	$\mu\bar{\imath}\bar{a}$	$\bar{\epsilon}n$	2. <i>N. A.</i> $\delta\bar{\nu}o$
<i>Gen.</i>	$\bar{\epsilon}n\bar{\nu}os$	$\mu\bar{\imath}\bar{a}\bar{s}$	$\bar{\epsilon}n\bar{\nu}os$	<i>G. D.</i> $\delta\bar{\nu}oi\bar{n}$
<i>Dat.</i>	$\bar{\epsilon}n\bar{i}$	$\mu\bar{\imath}\bar{a}\bar{i}$	$\bar{\epsilon}n\bar{i}$	
<i>Acc.</i>	$\bar{\epsilon}na$	$\mu\bar{\imath}\bar{a}n$	$\bar{\epsilon}n$	
3. <i>Nom.</i>	$\tau\rho\bar{\imath}s$	$N.$ $\tau\rho\bar{\imath}a$		4. $\tau\acute{e}\sigma\tau\acute{a}res$ $N.$ $\tau\acute{e}\sigma\tau\acute{a}ra$
<i>Gen.</i>	$\tau\rho\bar{\imath}\bar{w}n$			$\tau\acute{e}\sigma\tau\acute{a}rw\bar{n}$
<i>Dat.</i>	$\tau\rho\bar{\imath}\bar{s}'(v)$			$\tau\acute{e}\sigma\tau\acute{a}rs'(v)$
<i>Acc.</i>	$\tau\rho\bar{\imath}s$	$N.$ $\tau\rho\bar{\imath}a$		$\tau\acute{e}\sigma\tau\acute{a}ras$ $N.$ $\tau\acute{e}\sigma\tau\acute{a}ra$

Obs.—οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, and μηδείς, *no one*, are declined like $\epsilon\bar{\imath}s$. $\delta\bar{\nu}o$ is also used without inflexion. $\delta\bar{\nu}en$ is another form for $\delta\bar{\nu}oi\bar{n}$. $\tau\tau$ occurs for $\sigma\sigma$ in all forms and derivations of $\tau\acute{e}\sigma\tau\acute{a}res$. ἀμφω (*ambo, both*), Gen. Dat. ἀμφοῖν, is sometimes represented by the Pl. ἀμφότεροι, *ai*, *a*, of which the Singular ἀμφότερον, *both*, is also in use.

§ 87. The Numerals 5 to 199 are indeclinable.

The Cardinal Numerals from 200 are, like the Ordinal, regular adjectives of three terminations: διακόσιοι, *ai*, *a*. The Ordinal Numerals have the endings of the superlative, except δεύτερος, which has that of a comparative.

§ 88. The most important general Adjectives of quantity are: ἕκαστος, *each*; ἕκάτερος, *either*; πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν (Stem παντ-), *all*; ποστός, ὄπόστος [*quotus*]; and the adverbs: πολλάκις, *many times, often*; ἕκαστάκις, *every time*; ὅσάκις, *as often as*; τοσαυτάκις, *so often*; πλειστάκις, *very often*; ὀλιγάκις, *seldom*.

CHAP. X.—CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

General Remarks.

§ 89. The Greeks distinguish in the Verb

1. *Three Numbers: Singular, Dual, and Plural.*

2. *Three Voices:*

Active: ἔλυσα, I loosed

Middle: ἔλυσάμην, I loosed for myself

Passive: ἐλύθην, I was loosed.

Verbs which occur only in the Middle or Passive are called *Deponents: δέχομαι, I receive.*

Obs.—Only the Aorist and the Future have special forms for the Passive; and only the Aorist special forms for the Middle: in all other tenses the Middle forms have also a Passive meaning.

3. *Two classes of Tenses:*

A.—*Principal, viz.:*—

1. *Present: λύω, I loose*

2. *Perfect: λέλυκα, I have loosed*

3. *Future: λύσω, I shall loose.*

B.—*Historical, viz.:*—

1. *Imperfect: ἔλυον, I was loosing*

2. *Pluperfect: ἐλελύκειν, I had loosed*

3. *Aorist: ἔλυσα, I loosed.*

4. *Four Moods, viz.:*—

Finite Verb. { 1. *Indicative: λύω, I loose*
2. *Subjunctive: λύω, I may loose*
3. *Optative: λύσιμι, I would loose*
4. *Imperative: λῦε, loose.*

5. *Three Verbal Nouns, viz.:*—

1. *Infinitive: λύειν, loose*

2. *Participle: λύων, loosing*

3. *Verbal Adjective: λυτέος, to be loosed,
(solvendus).*

§ 90. The *Personal Endings* originally were :

Active.		Middle.	
Principal Tenses.		Hist. Tenses.	
Sing.	1. -μι	-ν	-μαι
Dual.	2. -σι	-ς	-σαι
	3. -τι	—	-ται
	1. -μεν		-μεθον
Plur.	2. -τον	-την	-σθον
	3. -τον	-μεν	-σθην
	1. -τε		-μεθα
	2. -ντι	-ν	-σθε
			-νται
			-ντο

The Active personal endings of the principal tenses are most easily observed in the verb :

εἰ-μι, I am ἔσ-μέν ἔσ-μέν.
 εἰ-σι (contr. εἶ) ἔσ-τόν ἔσ-τέ.
 εἰ-τι(ν) ἔσ-τόν εἰ-σι(ν) (σι=ντι).

§ 91. The tenses, moods, and verbal nouns are classified according to the *Stems* (*Tense-Stems*), from which they are formed. The Tense-Stems are the following :

1. The *Present-Stem*, from which the Pres. and Imperf. are formed.
2. The *Strong Aorist-Stem*, from which the Second or Strong Aorist Act. and Mid. are formed.
3. The *Future-Stem*, from which the Fut. Act. and Mid. are formed.
4. The *Weak Aorist-Stem*, from which the First or Weak Aorist Act. and Mid. are formed.
5. The *Perfect-Stem*, from which the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future-Perfect are formed.

These five Stems belong to the Active and Middle. There are added to them, for the special forms of the Passive :

6. The *Strong Passive Stem*, from which the Second or Strong Aorist Passive and Second Future Passive are formed.
7. The *Weak Passive Stem*, from which the First or Weak Aorist Passive and First Future Passive are formed.

The form from which all the Tense-Stems of a verb may be derived is called the *Verbal-Stem*.

§ 92. The *Subjunctive* is indicated by a long vowel between the Stem and the ending. λύ-ω-μεν, solv-ā-mus; λύ-η-τε, solv-ā-tis.

§ 93. The *Optative* is indicated by the vowel ι, which

generally becomes a diphthong with other vowels: λύ-οι-μεν, we would loose. The *Subjunctive* has the endings of the *principal tenses*; the *Optative* (except 1 Sing. Act.) those of the *historical tenses*.

§ 94. The *Imperative* has the following peculiar endings:

	Active.	Middle.
Sing.	2. -θι	-σο
	3. -τω	-σθω
Dual	2. -τον	-σθον
	3. -των	-σθων
Plur.	2. -τε	-σθε
	3. -ντων or -τωσαν	-σθων or -σθωσαν

§ 95. There are *Two Principal Conjugations*:

1. The *First*—the most frequent—connects the personal endings with the first two Tense-Stems by a connecting vowel: λύ-ο-μεν. The verbs belonging to it are called verbs in ο because the 1 Sing. Pres. Act. ends in ω: λύω.

2. The *Second*—less frequent, but older—affixes the personal endings to the first two Tense-Stems *without a connecting vowel*: ἔσ-μέν. They are called verbs in μι because the 1 Sing. Pres. Act. preserves the original ending μι: εἰ-μι.

The forms of the other five Tense-Stems are common to both conjugations.

The Paradigms of the verbs are given first: the formation of each Tense-Stem is then explained in order.

LIST OF THE PARADIGMS.

Eἰμί, I am	Table I.
Synopsis of λύω, I loose (exhibiting the meanings of the Tenses)	II.

VERBS IN Ω.

A.—Vowel Stems.

1. Uncontracted, λύω	"	III.
2. Contracted, τιμάω, ποιέω, δουλδώ	"	IV.

B.—Consonant Stems.

1. Guttural Stems, πλέκω, φεύγω, τάσσω	"	V.
2. Dental-Stems, ψεύδομαι, πείθω, κομίζω	"	VI.
3. Labial Stems, πέμπω, λείπω, καλύπτω	"	VII.
4. Liquid Stems, δέρω, ἀγγέλλω, σπείρω	"	VIII.

VERBS IN MI.

First Class, τίθημι, δίδωμι, ἰστημι	"	IX.
Second Class, δείκνυμι	"	X.

PARADIGMS OF VERBS.

Eἰμί, I am. Stem ἐs.

Moods.	Numbers.	Persons.	Present.	Imperfect.	Future.
Indicative.	S.	1	εἰμί	ἡν or ἦ	ἔσομαι
		2	εἰ	ἡσθα	ἔσῃ or ἔσει
		3	ἐστί(ν)	ἡν	ἔσται
	D.	1			ἔσόμεθν
		2	ἐστόν	ἡστον or ἥτον	ἔσεσθον
		3	ἐστόν	ἡστην or ἥτην	ἔσεσθον
	P.	1	ἐσμέν	ἡμεν	ἔσόμεθα
		2	ἐστέ	ἡστε or ἥτε	ἔσεσθε
		3	εἰσι	ἡσαν	ἔσονται
Subjunctive.	S.	1	δ		
		2	ῆς		
		3	ῆ		
	D.	2	ἥτον		
		3	ἥτον		
	P.	1	ῶμεν		
		2	ἥτε		
		3	ῶσι		
Optative.	S.	1	εἴην		ἔσοιμην
		2	εἴης		ἔσοιο
		3	εἴη		ἔσοιστο
	D.	1			ἔσοιμεθν
		2	εἴητον or εἴτον		ἔσοισθον
		3	εἴητην or εἴτην		ἔσοισθην
	P.	1	εἴημεν or εἴμεν		ἔσοιμεθα
		2	εἴητε or εἴτε		ἔσοισθε
		3	εἴησαν or εἴεν		ἔσοιστο
Imperative.	S.	2	ἴσθι		
		3	ἔστω		
	D.	2	ἔστον		
		3	ἔστων		
	P.	2	ἔστε		
		3	ἔστωσαν or ἔστων		
Infinitive.			εἶναι		ἔσεσθαι
Participle.			ῶν		ἔσόμενος
			οὖσα		ἔσομένη
			ῶν (Stem οντ)		ἔσόμενον

Table II.

Synopsis of the Verb $\lambda\dot{u}\omega$ to loose (exhibiting the meanings of the Tenses).

Tense.	Mood.	Active Voice.	Middle Voice.	Passive Voice.
Pres.	Ind.	λέω λέωμα λέοντα λέει λένει λέων	I am loosing (or I loose) I may, or can be loosing I might, could, would, or should be loosing [be loosing to be loosing loosing	λέομαι λέωματι λέοντην λέοι λέσθαι λέδμενος
	Sub.			like the middle
	Opt.			like the middle
	Imp.			like the middle
	Inf.			like the middle
	Part.			like the middle
Impf.	Ind.	ζέλων	I was loosing	λέλογήν
	Put.	λέσθω λέσθαιμα λέστειν λέσθων	I shall loose I might etc. loose (hereafter) to loose (hereafter) about to loose	λέσθομαι λέσθαιμην λέσθεσθαι λέσθεμενος
	Ind.		I loosed	ἔλυθην
	Sub.		I may or can loose	λέσθωμαι
	Opt.		I might, could, would, or should loose thou	λέσθαιμην
	Imp.		[loose to loose	λέσται
I Aor. (Weak)	Ind.	ζέλυσα	I have loosed	λέλυμεναι
	Sub.	λέσθω λέσθαιμα λέστειν λέσθων	I may etc. have loosed I might etc. have loosed do thou have loosed	λέλυμένος τῷ λέλυμένος τῷ λέλυσθαι λέλυμενος
	Opt.		to have loosed, having loosed	λέλυμεναι
	Imp.			λέλυμεναι
	Inf.			λέλυμεναι
	Part.	λέσθας		λέλυμεναι
I Perf. (Weak)	Ind.	λέλυκα	I had loosed	ἔλελύκην
	Sub.	λέλυκω λέλυκομι λέλυκειν λέλυκεναι λέλυκώς		like the middle
	Opt.			I had been loosed
	Imp.			I might etc. have been loosed
	Inf.			do thou have been loosed
	Part.			to have been loosed having been loosed
Plup.	Ind.		I had loosed	ἔλελύκην
	Perf.			like the middle
Fut.	Ind.	λέλυσμαι,	I shall have loosed, for myself, Pass.	I shall have been loosed.
Opt.		λέλυστομην,	Inf. λέλυσθαιμα.	Par. λέλυσθεμενος.
Verbal Adjective. Λέλυσθαι or loosed, Λύτεος (requiring) to be loosed.				

AC. G. L.

A.—VOWEL-STEMS.

ACTIVE

Tenses.	Number. Persons.	Indicative.		Subjunctive.
Present.	S. 1	λύω	ἔλυον	λύω
	2	λύεις	ἔλυεις	λύγεις
	3	λύει	ἔλυε(ν)	λύγη
	D. 2	λύετον	ἔλύετον	λύπτον
	3	λύετον	ἔλυέτην	λύπτον
	P. 1	λύομεν	ἔλυόμεν	λύωμεν
	2	λύετε	ἔλυέτε	λύγτε
	3	λύουσι(ν)	ἔλυον	λύωσι(ν)
Future.	S. 1	λύσω		
	2	λύσεις		
	3	λύσει		
	D. 2	λύσετον		
	3	λύσετον		
	P. 1	λύσομε		
	2	λύσετε		
	3	λύσουσι		
1 Aorist (Weak).	S. 1	ἔλυσα		λύσω
	2	ἔλυσας		λύσσεις
	3	ἔλυσε(ν)		λύση
	D. 2	ἔλυσατον		λύστον
	3	ἔλυσάτην		λύστον
	P. 1	ἔλυσαμεν		λύσωμεν
	2	ἔλυσατε		λύστε
	3	ἔλυσαν		λύσωσι
1 Perfect (Weak).	S. 1	λέλυκα	ἔλελύκειν	λελύκω
	2	λέλυκας	ἔλελύκεις	λελύκης
	3	λέλυκε(ν)	ἔλελύκει	λελύκη
	D. 2	λελύκατον	ἔλελύκειτον	λελύκητον
	3	λελύκατον	ἔλελυκείτην	λελύκητον
	P. 1	λελύκαμεν	ἔλελύκειμεν	λελύκωμεν
	2	λελύκατε	ἔλελύκειτε	λελύκητε
	3	λελύκασι(ν)	ἔλελύκεσαν οτ ἔλελύκεισαν	λελύκωσι
2 Aorist (Strong).		Wanting		
		Wanting		
2 Perfect and Pluperf. (Strong).		Wanting		

Examples for

θέω, *I sacrifice*; βεραπεύω, *I serve*; βουλεύω, *I advise*; χορεύω, *I dance*;
ἐπαύσθην:

1.—UNCONTRACTED.

VOICE.

Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
λύόμει λύοις λύσι λύοιτον λυσίτην λύοιμεν λύοιτε λύοιεν	λῦε λυέτω λυέτον λυέτων λύετε λυόντων ορ λυέτωσαν	λύειν	λύων λύουσα λύον Gen. λύοντος λυσίσης λύοντος Stem λυοντ-
λύσομει λύσοις λύσοι λύσοιτον λυσοίτηρ λύσοιμεν λύσοιτε λύσοιεν		λύσειν	λύσων λύσουσα λύσον Gen. λύσοντος λυσούσης λύσοντος Stem λυσοντ-
λύσαιμι λύσαις ορ λύσειας λύσαι ορ λύσειε(ν) λύσαιτον λυσάτηρ λύσαιμεν λύσαιτε λύσαιεν ορ λύσειαν	λύσον λυσάτω λύσατον λυσάτων λύσατε λυσάντων ορ λυσά-	λύσαι	λύσας λύσασα λύσαν Gen. λύσαντος λυσάσης λύσαντος Stem λυσαντ-
λελύκομι λελύκοις λελύκοι λελύκοιτον λελύκοιτην λελύκοιμεν λελύκοιτε λελύκοιεν	λελυκε λελυκέτω λελύκετον λελυκέτων λελύκετε λελυκόντων ορ λελυκέτωσαν	λελυκέναι	λελυκώς λελυκή λελυκός Gen. λελυκότος λελυκής λελυκότος Stem λελυκοτ-

Conjugation.

δακρύω, *I weep*; παύω, *I make to cease* (Midd. *I cease*). [1 Aor. Pass.
Verbal, παυστέος.]

A.—VOWEL-STEMS.
MIDDLE AND
Tenses common

Tenses.	Numbers. Persons.	Indicative.	Subjunctive.
Present.	S. 1	λύομαι	λύωμαι
	2	λύῃ ορ λύει	λύῃ
	3	λύεται	λύηται
	D. 1	λυόμεθον	λυώμεθον
	2	λύεσθον	λύησθον
	3	λύεσθην	λύησθην
	P. 1	λυόμεθα	λυώμεθα
	2	λύεσθε	λύησθε
	3	λύουται	λύωνται
Imperfect.	S. 1	ἔλυόμην	
	2	ἔλυόυσ	
	3	ἔλυέτο	
	D. 1	ἔλυόμεθον	
	2	ἔλυέσθον	
	3	ἔλυέσθην	
	P. 1	ἔλυόμεθα	
	2	ἔλυέσθε	
	3	ἔλυόντο	
Future.	S. 1	λύσομαι etc., as in the Pres. λύομαι	
Perfect.	S. 1	λέλυμαι	λελυμένος ὁ
	2	λέλυσαι	
	3	λέλυται	
	D. 1	λελύμεθον	
	2	λελυσθον	
	3	λελυσθον	
	P. 1	λελύμεθα	
	2	λελυσθε	
	3	λελυνται	
Pluperfect.	S. 1	ἔλελύμην	
	2	ἔλελυσο	
	3	ἔλελυτο	
	D. 1	ἔλελύμεθον	
	2	ἔλελυσθον	
	3	ἔλελυσθην	
	P. 1	ἔλελύμεθα	
	2	ἔλελυσθε	
	3	ἔλελυπτο	
Future Perfect	S. 1	λελύσομαι etc., as in the Pres. λύομαι	

I.—UNCONTRACTED.

PASSIVE VOICES.

to both Voices.

Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
λυόμην λύο	λύου	λύεσθαι	λυόμενος λυόμην λυόμενον
λύοτο λυόμεθον λύοισθον λυοίσθην λυοίμεθα λύοισθε λύοντο	λυέσθω λύεσθιον λυέσθων λυέσθε λυέσθων οΓ λυέσθωσαν		
λυσοίμην etc., as in the Pres. λυοίμην		λύσεσθαι	λυσόμενος λυσομένη λυσόμενον
λελυμένος εἶην	λέλυσο λελύσθω λέλυσθον λελύσθων λέλυσθε λελύσθων οΓ λελύσθωσαν	λελύσθαι	λελυμένος λελυμένη λελυμένον
λελυσοίμην etc., as in the Pres. λυοίμην		λελύσεσθαι	λελυσόμενος λελυσομένη λελυσόμενον

A.—VOWEL-STEMS.

MIDDLE AND

Tenses peculiar to

Tenses.	Numbers.	Persons.	Indicative.	Subjunctive.
1 Aorist (Weak).	S.	1	ἐλυσάμην	λύσωμαι
		2	ἐλύσω	λύσῃ
	D.	3	ἐλύσατο	λύσηται
		1	ἐλυσάμεθον	λύσωμεθον
		2	ἐλύσασθον	λύσησθον
		3	ἐλυσάσθην	λύσησθην
	P.	1	ἐλυσάμεθα	λύσωμεθα
		2	ἐλύσασθε	λύσησθε
		3	ἐλύσαντο	λύσωνται
2 Aorist (Strong).			Wanting	

Tenses peculiar to

1 Aorist (Weak).	S.	1	ἐλύθην	λυθῶ
		2	ἐλύθης	λυθῆς
D.	3	ἐλύθη	λυθῆ	
	2	ἐλύθητον	λυθῆτον	
	3	ἐλυθήτην	λυθῆτην	
	P.	1	ἐλύθημεν	λυθῶμεν
		2	ἐλύθητε	λυθῆτε
		3	ἐλύθησαν	λυθῶσι(ν)
1 Future (Weak).	S.	1	λυθήσομαι	
		2	λυθῆσῃ or λυθήσει-	
	3	λυθῆσεται		
D.	1	λυθήσόμεθον		
	2	λυθῆσεσθον		
	3	λυθῆσεσθον		
	P.	1	λυθήσόμεθα	
		2	λυθῆσεσθε	
		3	λυθῆσονται	
2 Aorist (Strong).			Wanting	
2 Future (Strong).			Wanting	

Verbal Adjectives: λυτός, ἡ, ὁν. 2. λυτέος, α, ον.

I.—UNCONTRACTED.

PASSIVE Voices.

the Middle Voice.

Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
λυσαίμην λύσαιο		λύσασθαι	λυσάμενος λυσαμένη λυσάμενον
λύσαιτο λυσαίμεθον λύσαισθον λυσαίσθην λυσαίμεθα λύσαισθε λύσαιντο	λύσαι λυσάσθω λύσασθον λυσάσθων λύσασθε λυσάσθων ορ λυσάσθωσαν		

the Passive Voice.

λυθείν λυθείσ	λύθητι λυθήτω λύθητον λυθήτων λύθητε λυθήτωσαν ορ λυθέντων	λυθῆναι	λυθείς λυθεῖσα λυθέν Gen. λυθέντος λυθείσης λυθέντος Stem λυθεντ
λυθησάμην λυθησοιο λυθησοτο λυθησοίμεθον λυθησοισθον λυθησοισθην λυθησοίμεθα λυθησοισθε λυθησοιντο		λυθήσεσθαι	λυθησόμενος λυθησομένη λυθησόμενον

A.—VOWEL-STEMS.

Present and Imperfect Tenses,

τιμάω, <i>I honour</i> [comp. Lat. <i>am(a)o</i>]			ποιέω, <i>I make</i> [comp. Lat. <i>moneo</i>]			δουλόω, <i>I subjugate</i>		
Stems. τιμα			ποιε			δουλο		
Active.								
Pres. Indicative.	S. 1	τιμάω	τιμῶ	ποιέω	ποιῶ	δουλόω	δουλῶ	
	2	τιμάεις	τιμᾶς	ποιέεις	ποιεῖς	δουλάεις	δουλοῖς	
	3	τιμάει	τιμᾶ	ποιέει	ποιεῖ	δουλάει	δουλοῖ	
Subjunctive.	D. 1							
	P. 1	2	τιμάετον	τιμᾶτον	ποιέετον	ποιεῖτον	δουλάετον	δουλοῦτον
		3	τιμάετον	τιμᾶτον	ποιέετον	ποιεῖτον	δουλάετον	δουλοῦτον
	P. 1	2	τιμάομεν	τιμῶμεν	ποιέομεν	ποιοῦμεν	δουλάομεν	δουλοῦμεν
		3	τιμάετε	τιμᾶτε	ποιέετε	ποιεῖτε	δουλάετε	δουλοῦτε
Optative.	D. 1							
	P. 1	2	τιμάσθητον	τιμᾶτον	ποιέσθητον	ποιήσθητον	δουλάσθητον	δουλωῦτον
		3	τιμάσθητον	τιμᾶτον	ποιέσθητον	ποιήσθητον	δουλάσθητον	δουλωῦτον
	P. 1	2	τιμάσθωμεν	τιμῶμεν	ποιέσθωμεν	ποιῶμεν	δουλάσθωμεν	δουλωῦμεν
		3	τιμάσθητε	τιμᾶτε	ποιέσθητε	ποιήσθητε	δουλάσθητε	δουλωῦτε
P. 1	D. 1							
	S. 1	τιμάοιμι	τιμῶμι	ποιέοιμι	ποιοῦμι	δουλάοιμι	δουλοῖμι	
		(-αιόην -φην)*	(-φην)	(-εοίην -οίην)	(-οίην)	(-οοίην -οίην)	(-οίην -οίην)	
	2	τιμάοις	τιμῶς	ποιέοις	ποιοῖς	δουλάοις	δουλοῖς	
		(-αιόης -φης)	(-φης)	(-εοίης -οίης)	(-οίης)	(-οοίης -οίης)	(-οίης -οίης)	
P. 1	3	τιμάοι	τιμῶ	ποιέοι	ποιοῖ	δουλάοι	δουλοῖ	
		(-αιόη -φη)	(-φη)	(-εοίη -οίη)	(-οίη)	(-οοίη -οίη)	(-οίη -οίη)	
	D. 1							
	P. 1	2	τιμάοιτον	τιμῶτον	ποιέοιτον	ποιοῖτον	δουλάοιτον	δουλοῖτον
		(-αιόητον -φητον)	(-φητον)	(-εοίητον -οίητον)	(-οίητον)	(-οοίητον -οίητον)	(-οίητον -οίητον)	
P. 1	3	τιμαοίτην	τιμῶτην	ποιεοίτην	ποιοίτην	δουλαοίτην	δουλολοίτην	
		(-αιόητην -φητην)	(-φητην)	(-εοίητην -οίητην)	(-οίητην)	(-οοίητην -οίητην)	(-οίητην -οίητην)	
	P. 1	2	τιμάοιμεν	τιμῶμεν	ποιέοιμεν	ποιοῖμεν	δουλάοιμεν	δουλοῦμεν
		(-αιόημεν -φημεν)	(-φημεν)	(-εοίημεν -οίημεν)	(-οίημεν)	(-οοίημεν -οίημεν)	(-οίημεν -οίημεν)	
	3	τιμάοιτε	τιμῶτε	ποιέοιτε	ποιοῖτε	δουλάοιτε	δουλοῖτε	
P. 1	2	(-αιόητε -φητε)	(-φητε)	(-εοίητε -οίητε)	(-οίητε)	(-οοίητε -οίητε)	(-οίητε -οίητε)	
	3	τιμάοιεν	τιμῶν	ποιέοιεν	ποιοῖεν	δουλάοιεν	δουλοῖεν	
P. 1		(-εοίησαν -οίησαν)	(-οίησαν)	(-εοίησαν -οίησαν)	(-οίησαν)	(-οοίησαν -οίησαν)	(-οίησαν -οίησαν)	

* Obs.—The more usual forms are those printed in spaced type.

II.—CONTRACTED.

Indicative Mood.

Middle and Passive.

τιμάομαι τιμῶμαι	ποιέομαι	ποιοῦμαι	δουλόμαι δουλοῦμαι
τιμάγη, ει τιμᾶ	ποιέῃ, ει	ποιῆη, εὶ	δουλόγη, ει δουλοῖ
τιμάσται τιμᾶται	ποιέεται	ποιεῖται	δουλόσται δουλοῦται
τιμάσμεθον τιμῶμε- θον	ποιεόμεθον	ποιούμε- θον	δουλόσμε- θον δουλοῦμεθον
τιμάσθον τιμᾶσθον	ποιέεσθον	ποιεῖσθον	δουλόσεσθον δουλοῦσθον
τιμάσθον τιμᾶσθον	ποιέεσθον	ποιεῖσθον	δουλόσεσθον δουλοῦσθον
τιμαόμεθα τιμώμεθα	ποιεόμεθα	ποιούμεθα	δουλόσμεθα δουλοῦμεθα
τιμάσθε τιμᾶσθε	ποιέεσθε	ποιεῖσθε	δουλόσεσθε δουλοῦσθε
τιμάσθαι τιμῶνται	ποιέόνται	ποιοῦνται	δουλόσθαι δουλοῦνται
τιμάωμαι τιμῶμαι	ποιέωμαι	ποιοῦμαι	δουλόωμαι δουλῶμαι
τιμάγη τιμᾶ	ποιέῃ	ποιῆη	δουλόγη δουλοῖ
τιμάσται τιμᾶται	ποιέεται	ποιεῖται	δουλόσται δουλῶται
τιμάσμεθα τιμῶμε- θον	ποιεόμεθον	ποιούμε- θον	δουλόσμε- θον δουλῶμεθον
τιμάσθον τιμᾶσθον.	ποιέεσθον	ποιεῖσθον	δουλόσεσθον δουλῶσθον
τιμάσθον τιμᾶσθον	ποιέεσθον	ποιεῖσθον	δουλόσεσθον δουλῶσθον
τιμαόμεθα τιμώμεθα	ποιεόμεθα	ποιούμεθα	δουλόσμεθα δουλῶμεθα
τιμάσθε τιμᾶσθε	ποιέεσθε	ποιεῖσθε	δουλόσεσθε δουλῶσθε
τιμάσθαι τιμῶνται	ποιέόνται	ποιοῦνται	δουλόσθαι δουλῶνται
τιμαοίμην τιμῷμην	ποιεοίμην	ποιοίμην	δουλοοίμην δουλοίμην
τιμάοι τιμῷο	ποιέοιο	ποιοῖο	δουλόιο δουλοῖο
τιμάοιτο τιμῷτο	ποιέοιτο	ποιοῖτο	δουλόοιτο δουλοῖτο
τιμαοίμε- θον τιμῷμε- θον	ποιεοίμεθον ποιοίμε- θον	ποιοῖμεθον ποιοῖμε- θον	δουλοοίμε- θον δουλοίμεθον
τιμάοισθον τιμῷσθον	ποιέοισθον	ποιοῖσθον	δουλόοι- σθον δουλοῖσθον
τιμαοίσθην τιμῷσθην	ποιεοίσθην	ποιοίσθην	δουλοοί- σθην δουλοῖσθην
τιμαοίμεθα τιμῷμεθα	ποιεοίμεθα	ποιοίμεθα	δουλοοί- μεθα δουλοίμεθα
τιμάοισθε τιμῷσθε	ποιέοισθε	ποιοῖσθε	δουλοοίσθε δουλοῖσθε
τιμάοιντο τιμῷντο	ποιέοντο	ποιοῖντο	δουλόοιντο δουλοῖντο

A.—VOWEL-STEMS.

Present and Imperfect Tenses,

		<i>τιμω, I honour</i> comp. Lat. <i>am(a)o</i>]	<i>ποιέω, I make</i> [comp. Lat. <i>moneo</i>]	<i>δουλόω, I subjugate</i>	
		Stems. <i>τιμα</i>	<i>ποιε</i>	<i>δουλο</i>	
Active.					
	Imperative.	S. 2 3 D.2 3 P.2	<i>τίμαε</i> <i>τίμā</i> <i>τιμάέτω</i> <i>τιμάτω</i> <i>τιμάέτον</i> <i>τιμάτον</i> <i>τιμάέτων</i> <i>τιμάτων</i> <i>τιμάέτε</i> <i>τιμάτε</i> <i>τιμάόντωντιμών-</i> <i>των</i> <i>τιμάέτω-</i> <i>τιμάτω-</i> <i>σαν</i>	<i>ποίεε</i> <i>ποίει</i> <i>ποιεέτω</i> <i>ποιείτω</i> <i>ποιεέτον</i> <i>ποιείτον</i> <i>ποιεέτων</i> <i>ποιείτων</i> <i>ποιεέτε</i> <i>ποιείτε</i> <i>ποιεόντωνποιούν-</i> <i>των</i> <i>ποιεέτω-</i> <i>ποιείτω-</i> <i>σαν</i>	<i>δούλοε</i> <i>δούλου</i> <i>δουλοέτω</i> <i>δουλούτω</i> <i>δουλόέτον</i> <i>δουλούτον</i> <i>δουλόέτων</i> <i>δουλούτων</i> <i>δουλόέτε</i> <i>δουλούτε</i> <i>δουλού-</i> <i>δουλούν-</i> <i>των</i> <i>δουλοέτω-</i> <i>δουλούτω-</i> <i>σαν</i>
	Infin.		<i>τιμάειν</i> <i>τιμᾶν</i>	<i>ποιέειν.</i> <i>ποιεῖν</i>	
	Particp. ^e .		<i>τιμάων</i> <i>τιμῶν</i> <i>τιμάουσα</i> <i>τιμῶσα</i> <i>τιμάον</i> <i>τιμῶν</i>	<i>ποιέων</i> <i>ποιῶν</i> <i>ποιέουσα</i> <i>ποιοῦσα</i> <i>ποιέον</i> <i>ποιοῦν</i>	
	Imperfect.	S. 1 2 3 D. 1 2 3 P. 1 2 3	<i>ἐτίμαον</i> <i>ἐτίμων</i> <i>ἐτίμαες</i> <i>ἐτίμᾶς</i> <i>ἐτίμαε(ν)</i> <i>ἐτίμā</i> <i>ἐτιμάέτον</i> <i>ἐτιμάτον</i> <i>ἐτιμάέτην</i> <i>ἐτιμάτην</i> <i>ἐτιμάόμεν</i> <i>ἐτιμῶμεν</i> <i>ἐτιμάέτε</i> <i>ἐτιμάτε</i> <i>ἐτίμαον</i> <i>ἐτίμων</i>	<i>ἐποίεον</i> <i>ἐποίουν</i> <i>ἐποίεες</i> <i>ἐποίεις</i> <i>ἐποίεε(ν)</i> <i>ἐποίει</i> <i>ἐποιέετον</i> <i>ἐποιείτον</i> <i>ἐποιεέ·ην</i> <i>ἐποιείτην</i> <i>ἐποιέόμεν</i> <i>ἐποιοῦμεν</i> <i>ἐποιέετε</i> <i>ἐποιείτε</i> <i>ἐποίεον</i> <i>ἐποίουν</i>	<i>ἐδούλουν</i> <i>ἐδούλουν</i> <i>ἐδούλοες</i> <i>ἐδούλους</i> <i>ἐδούλοε(ν)</i> <i>ἐδούλου</i> <i>ἐδουλόε-</i> <i>ἐδουλού-</i> <i>τον</i> <i>ἐδουλοέ-</i> <i>ἐδουλού-</i> <i>την</i> <i>ἐδουλό-</i> <i>ἐδουλού-</i> <i>μεν</i> <i>ἐδουλόετε</i> <i>ἐδουλούτε</i> <i>ἐδούλουν</i> <i>ἐδούλουν</i>

The other Tenses are conjugated like the same Tenses in λύε.

τολμάω, *I dare*
 σιγάω, *I am silent*
 κοιω, *I call out*

ἔάω, *I let, permit*
 ἀσκέω, *I practise*
 κοσμέω, *I adorn*

II.—CONTRACTED.

Indicative Mood.

Middle and Passive.					
τιμάου τιμῶ τιμαέσθω τιμάσθω τιμάεσθον τιμᾶσθον τιμαέσθων τιμάσθων τιμάεσθε τιμᾶσθε τιμαέσθων τιμάσθων	ποιέουν ποιοῦ ποιεέσθω ποιείσθω ποιέεσθον ποιεῖσθον ποιεέσθων ποιείσθων ποιέεσθε ποιεῖσθε ποιεέσθων ποιείσθων	ποιέουν ποιοῦ ποιεέσθω ποιείσθω ποιέεσθον ποιεῖσθον ποιεέσθων ποιείσθων ποιέεσθε ποιεῖσθε ποιεέσθων ποιείσθων	δουλόου δουλοῦ δουλοέσθω δουλούσθω δουλόεσθον δουλοῦσθον δουλοέσθων δουλούσθων δουλόεσθε δουλοῦσθε δουλοέσθων δουλούσθων	δουλόου δουλοῦ δουλοέσθω δουλούσθω δουλόεσθον δουλοῦσθον δουλοέσθων δουλούσθων δουλόεσθε δουλοῦσθε δουλοέσθων δουλούσθων	δουλόου δουλοῦ δουλοέσθω δουλούσθω δουλόεσθον δουλοῦσθον δουλοέσθων δουλούσθων δουλόεσθε δουλοῦσθε δουλοέσθων δουλούσθων
τιμαέσθω- τιμάσθω- σαν σαν	ποιεέσθω- ποιείσθω- σαν σαν	ποιεέσθω- ποιείσθω- σαν σαν	δουλόεσθω- δουλούσθω- σαν σαν	δουλόεσθω- δουλούσθω- σαν σαν	δουλόεσθω- δουλούσθω- σαν σαν
τιμάεσθαι τιμᾶσθαι	ποιέεσθαι ποιεῖσθαι	ποιέεσθαι ποιεῖσθαι	δουλόεσθαι δουλοῦσθαι	δουλόεσθαι δουλοῦσθαι	δουλόεσθαι δουλοῦσθαι
τιμαόμενος τιμώμε- νος τιμαομένη τιμωμένη τιμαόμενον τιμώμε- νον	ποιεόμενος ποιούμε- νος ποιεομένη ποιουμένη ποιεόμενον ποιούμε- νον	ποιεόμενος ποιούμε- νος ποιεομένη ποιουμένη ποιεόμενον ποιούμε- νον	δουλούμε- δουλούμε- νος νος δουλομένη δουλουμένη δουλούμε- δουλούμε- νον νον	δουλούμε- δουλούμε- νος νος δουλομένη δουλουμένη δουλούμε- δουλούμε- νον νον	δουλούμε- δουλούμε- νος νος δουλομένη δουλουμένη δουλούμε- δουλούμε- νον νον
ἐτιμαδην ἐτιμώμην ἐτιμάου ἐτιμῶ ἐτιμάτο ἐτιμᾶτο ἐτιμαδη- ἐτιμώμε- θον θον ἐτιμάεσθον ἐτιμᾶ- σθον ἐτιμάεσθην ἐτιμᾶ- σθην ἐτιμαδηθα ἐτιμώμε- θα ἐτιμάεσθε ἐτιμᾶσθε ἐτιμάοντο ἐτιμῶντο	ἐποιεόμην ἐποιούμην ἐποιέου ἐποιοῦ ἐποιέετο ἐποιεῖτο ἐποιεόμεθον ἐποιούμε- θον ἐποιέεσθον ἐποιεῖ- σθον ἐποιεέσθην ἐποιεί- σθην ἐποιεόμεθα ἐποιούμε- θα ἐποιέεσθε ἐποιεῖσθε ἐποιέοντο ἐποιοῦντο	ἐποιεόμην ἐποιούμην ἐποιέου ἐποιοῦ ἐποιέετο ἐποιεῖτο ἐποιεόμεθον ἐποιούμε- θον ἐποιέεσθον ἐποιεῖ- σθον ἐποιεέσθην ἐποιεί- σθην ἐποιεόμεθα ἐποιούμε- θα ἐποιέεσθε ἐποιεῖσθε ἐποιέοντο ἐποιοῦντο	ἐδουλούμην ἐδουλούμην ἐδουλόου ἐδουλοῦ ἐδουλόετο ἐδουλοῦντο ἐδουλούμε- ἐδουλούμε- θον θον ἐδουλόε- ἐδουλού- σθον σθον ἐδουλοέ- ἐδουλού- σθην σθην ἐδουλοβ- ἐδουλού- μεθα μεθα ἐδουλόεσθε ἐδουλοῦσθε ἐδουλόοντο ἐδουλοῦντο	ἐδουλούμην ἐδουλούμην ἐδουλόου ἐδουλοῦ ἐδουλόετο ἐδουλοῦντο ἐδουλούμε- ἐδουλούμε- θον θον ἐδουλόε- ἐδουλού- σθον σθον ἐδουλοέ- ἐδουλού- σθην σθην ἐδουλοβ- ἐδουλού- μεθα μεθα ἐδουλόεσθε ἐδουλοῦσθε ἐδουλόοντο ἐδουλοῦντο	ἐδουλούμην ἐδουλούμην ἐδουλόου ἐδουλοῦ ἐδουλόετο ἐδουλοῦντο ἐδουλούμε- ἐδουλούμε- θον θον ἐδουλόε- ἐδουλού- σθον σθον ἐδουλοέ- ἐδουλού- σθην σθην ἐδουλοβ- ἐδουλού- μεθα μεθα ἐδουλόεσθε ἐδουλοῦσθε ἐδουλόοντο ἐδουλοῦντο

A Synopsis of these Tenses is given in the following Table :—

Conjugation.

ἀριθμέω, *I count*
δηλώω, *I make clear*
στεφανώ, *I crown*

ζημιόω, *I punish*
χρυσώω, *I gild.*

A.—VOWEL-STEMS.

(Uncontracted

Tenses.	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.
Active Voice.			
Future.	τιμήσω ποιησω δουλώσω		τιμήσοιμι ποιησοιμι δουλώσοιμι
1 Aorist (Weak).	έτιμησα έποιησα έδουλωσα	τιμήσω ποιησω δουλώσω	τιμήσαιμι ποιησαμι δουλώσαμι
1 Perfect (Weak).	τετίμηκα πεποίηκα δεδουλώκα	τετιμήκω πεποιήκω δεδουλώκω	τετιμήκοιμι πεποιήκοιμι δεδουλώκοιμι
1 Pluperfect (Weak).	έτετιμήκειν έπεποιήκειν έδεδουλώκειν		
Middle and Passive Voices.			
Future.	τιμήσομαι ποιησομαι δουλώσομαι		τιμησόμην ποιησόμην δουλωσόμην
Perfect.	τετίμημαι πεποίημαι δεδουλώμαι	τετιμημένος ω πεποιημένος ω δεδουλωμένος ω	τετιμημένος είην πεποιημένος είην δεδουλωμένος είην
Pluperfect.	έτετιμήμην έπεποιημην έδεδουλώμην		
Future Perfect.	τετιμήσομαι πεποιήσομαι δεδουλώσομαι		τετιμησόμην πεποιησόμην δεδουλωσόμην
1 Aorist Pas- sive (Weak).	έτιμθην έποιηθην έδουλώθην	τιμθῶ ποιθῶ δουλωθῶ	τιμθείην ποιθείην δουλούθείην
1 Future Pas- sive (Weak).	τιμθήσομαι ποιηθήσομαι δουλωθήσομαι		τιμθησόμην ποιηθησόμην δουλωθησόμην

II.—CONTRACTED.

Tenses.)

Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Active Voice.		
τίμησον ποιήσον δουλώσον	τιμήσειν ποιήσειν δουλώσειν	τιμήσων ποιησῶν δουλώσων
τετίμηκε πεποίηκε δεδουλώκε	τετιμηκέναι πεποιηκέναι δεδουλωκέναι	τετιμηκός πεποιηκός δεδουλωκός
Middle and Passive Voices.		
τετίμησο πεποίησο δεδουλώσο	τιμήσεσθαι ποιησεσθαι δουλώσεσθαι	τιμησόμενος ποιησόμενος δουλωσόμενος
	τετιμῆσθαι πεποιῆσθαι δεδουλῶσθαι	τετιμημένος πεποιημένος δεδουλωμένος
	τετιμῆσεσθαι πεποιῆσεσθαι δεδουλώσεσθαι	τετιμησόμενος πεποιησόμενος δεδουλωσόμενος
τιμήθητε ποιηθῆτε δουλώθητε	τιμηθῆναι ποιηθῆναι δουλωθῆναι	τιμθείς ποιηθείς δουλωθείς
	τιμηθήσεσθαι ποιηθήσεσθαι δουλωθήσεσθαι	τιμηθησόμενος ποιηθησόμενος δουλωθησόμενος

B.—CONSONANT-STEMS.

πλέκω, I plait (class 1); *φεύγω, I flee* (class 2);

Tenses.	Indicative.		Subjunctive.
Active.			
Present.	Present. πλέκω φεύγω τάσσω	Imperfect. ἐπλέκον ἐφεύγον ἔτασσον	πλέκω φεύγω τάσσω
Future.	πλέξω φεύξομαι τάξω		
1 Aorist (Weak). 2 Aorist (Strong). 1 Aorist (Weak).	ἐπλεξα ἐφυγον ἔταξα		πλέξω φύγω τάξω
1 Perfect (Weak). 2 Perfect (Strong). 1 Perfect (Weak).	Perfect. πέπλεχα πέφευγα τέταχα	Pluperfect. ἐπεπλέχειν ἐπεφεύγειν ἔτετάχειν	πεπλέχω πεφεύγω τετάχω
Middle and Passive.			
Present.	Present. πλέκομαι τάσσομαι	Imperfect. ἐπλεκόμην ἔτασσόμην	πλέκωμαι τάσσωμαι
Future.	πλέξομαι τάξομαι		
1 Aorist Middle (Weak).	ἐπλεξάμην ἔταξάμην		πλέξωμαι τάξωμαι
Perfect.	Perfect. πέπλεγμαι τέταγμαι	Pluperfect. ἐπεπλέγμην ἔτετάγμην	πεπλεγμένος ὡς τεταγμένος ὡς
Future Perfect.	πεπλέξομαι τετάξομαι		
2 Aorist Pass. (Strong). 1 Aorist Pass. (Weak).	ἐπλάκην ἔτάχθην		πλακῶ ταχθῶ
2 Future Pass. (Strong). 1 Future Pass. (Weak).	πλακήσομαι ταχθῆσομαι		
Verbal Adjectives : 1. πλεκτός, φευκτός, τακτός.			

Examples for

ᾶγω, I drive (Aor. ἤγαγον, Perf. Act. ἥχα); *ἄρχω, I rule*, both of class 1; Verbal-Stems, as τὸ πλέγ-μα, *the wreath*; ἡ τάξις, *the arrangement*;

I.—GUTTURAL STEMS.

τάσσω, *I arrange* (class 4). Verbal-Stems: *πλέκ*, *φυγ*, *ταγ*.

Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Active.			
πλέκοιμι φεύγοιμι τάσσοιμι	πλέκε φεῦγε τάσσε	πλέκειν φεύγειν τάσσειν	πλέκων φεύγων τάσσων
πλέξοιμην φευξόμενην τάξοιμην		πλέξειν φευξέσθαι τάξειν	πλέξων φευξόμενος τάξων
πλέξαιμι φύγοιμι τάξαιμι	πλέξον φύγε τάξουν	πλέξαι φυγεῖν τάξαι	πλέξας φυγών τάξας
πεπλέχοιμι πεφεύγοιμι τετάχοιμι	πέπλεχε πέφευγε τέταχε	πεπλέχέναι πεφευγέναι τεταχέναι	πεπλεχώς πεφευγώς τεταχώς
Middle and Passive.			
πλεκοίμην τασσοίμην	πλέκου τάσσου	πλέκεσθαι τάσσεσθαι	πλεκόμενος τασσόμενος
πλεξοίμην ταξοίμην		πλέξεσθαι τάξεσθαι	πλεξόμενος ταξόμενος
πλεξαίμην ταξαίμην	πλέξαι τάξαι	πλέξασθαι τάξασθαι	πλεξάμενος ταξάμενος
πεπλεγμένος εἶην τεταγμένος εἶην	πέπλεξο τέταξο	πεπλέχθαι τετάχθαι	πεπλεγμένος τεταγμένος
πεπλεξοίμην τεταξοίμην		πεπλέξεσθαι τετάξεσθαι	πεπλεξόμενος τεταξόμενος
πλακείην ταχθείην	πλάκηθε τάχθητε	πλακήναι ταχθήναι	πλακείς ταχθείς
πλακησοίμην ταχθησοίμην		πλακήσεσθαι ταχθησεσθαι	πλακησόμενος ταχθησόμενος
2. πλεκτέος, φευκτέος, τακτέος.			

Conjugation.

δρίσσω, *I dig*, Stem *δρυχ*, class 4, a. Nouns are formed from the Pure *ἡ ἀρχ-ή*, *the government*.

B.—CONSONANT-STEMS.

ψεύδομαι, *I lie* (class 1); πείθω, *I persuade* (class 2);

Tenses.	Indicative.		Subjunctive.
Active.			
Present.	Present. πείθω κομίζω	Imperfect. ἔπειθον ἔκομέζον	πείθω κομίζω
Future.	πείσω κομῶ		
1 Aorist (Weak).	ἔπεισα ἔκόμησα		πείσω κομίσω
2 Perfect (Strong). 1 Perfect (Weak).	Perfect. πέποιθα κεκόμικα	Pluperfect. ἔπεποιθειν ἔκεκομίκειν	πεποιήθω κεκομίκω
Middle and Passive.			
Present.	Present. ψεύδομαι πείθομαι κομίζομαι	Imperfect. ἔψευδόμην ἔπειθόμην ἔκομέζόμην	ψεύδωμαι πείθωμαι κομίζωμαι
Future.	ψεύσομαι πείσομαι κομούμαι		
1 Aorist Middle (Weak).	ἔψευσάμην ἔπεισάμην ἔκομισάμην		ψεύσωμαι πείσωμαι κομίσωμαι
Perfect.	Perfect. ἔψευσμαι πεπεισμαι κεκόμισμαι	Pluperfect. ἔψευσμην ἔπεπεισμην ἔκεκομίσμην	ἔψευσμένος ὁ πεπεισμένος ὁ κεκομισμένος ὁ
1 Aorist Passive (Weak).	ἔψευσθην ἔπεισθην ἔκομισθην		ψευσθῶ πεισθῶ κομισθῶ
1 Future Passive (Weak).	ψευσθήσομαι πεισθήσομαι κομισθήσομαι		
Verbal Adjectives : 1. ψευστός, πειστός, κομιστός.			

Examples for

σπένδω, *libo*, Fut. σπείσω, Perf. ἔσπεισα, Perf. Mid. ἔσπεισμαι, Aor. Pass. Nouns are formed from the Pure Verbal-Stem, as: τὸ ψεῦδος *the lie*; *the wave*; ἡ ἀρπαγὴ, *the plunder*.

II.—DENTAL STEMS.

κομίζω, *I carry* (class 1, b.). Verbal-Stems: ψευδ-, πιθ-, κομιδ-.

Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Active.			
πείθοιμ κομίζοιμι	πεῖθε κόμιζε	πείθειν κομίζειν	πείθων κομίζων
πείσοιμι κομιδῶμι		πείσειν κομιδεῖν	πείσων κομιδῶν
πείσαιμι κομίσαιμι	πεῖσον κόμιστον	πείσαι κομίσαι	πείσας κομίσας
πεποίθοιμι κεκομίκοιμι	πέποιθε κεκόμικε	πεποιθέναι κεκομικέναι	πεποιθώς κεκομικώς
Middle and Passiva.			
ψευδοίμην πειθόιμην κομίζοιμην	ψεύδου πείθου κομίζου	ψεύδεσθαι πείθεσθαι κομίζεσθαι	ψευδόμενος πειθόμενος κομίζόμενος
ψευσοίμην πεισοίμην κομοίμην		ψεύσεσθαι πείσεσθαι κομείσθαι	ψευσόμενος πεισόμενος κομούμενος
ψευστάμην πειστάμην κομιστάμην	ψεῦσαι πείσαι κόμισαι	ψεύσασθαι πείσασθαι κομίσασθαι	ψευσάμενος πεισάμενος κομισάμενος
ἐψευσμένος εἶην πεπεισμένος εἶην κεκομισμένος εἶην	ἐψευσο πέπεισο κεκόμισο	ἐψεῦσθαι πεπείσθαι κεκομισθαι	ἐψευσμένος πεπεισμένος κεκομισμένος
ψευσθείην πεισθείην κομισθείην	ψεύσθητι πείσθητι κομίσθητι	ψευσθῆναι πεισθῆναι κομισθῆναι	ψευσθείς πεισθείς κομισθείς
ψευσθησοίμην πεισθησοίμην κομισθησοίμην		ψευσθήσεσθαι πεισθήσεσθαι κομισθήσεσθαι	ψευσθησόμενος πεισθησόμενος κομισθησόμενος
2. ψευστέος, πειστέος, κομιστέος.			

Conjugation.

επεισθην; κλύζω, *I wash against*; ἀρπάζω, *I snatch*; ἐλπίζω, *I hope*.
γ πίστης, *the faith*; ή σπονδή, *the libation*; δ κλύδων, Gen. κλύδων-ος.

B.—CONSONANT-STEMS.

πέμπω, I send (class 1); λείπω, I leave (class 2);

Tenses.	Indicative.		Subjunctive.
Active.			
Present.	Present.	Imperfect.	
	πέμπω λείπω καλύπτω	ἐπέμπον ἐλείπον ἐκάλυπτον	πέμπω λείπω καλύπτω
Future.	πέμψω λείψω καλύψω		
Aorist 1. (Weak). 2. (Strong). 1. (Weak).	ἐπεμψα ἐλιπον ἐκάλυψα		πέμψω λίπω καλύψω
2 Perfect (Strong). 2 Perfect (Strong).	Perfect. πέπομφα λέλοιπα	Pluperfect. ἐπεπόμφειν ἐλελοίπειν	πεπόμφω λελοίπω
Middle and Passive.			
Present.	Present.	Imperfect.	
	πέμπομαι λείπομαι καλύπτομαι	ἐπέμπομην ἐλειπόμην ἐκαλύπτομην	πέμπωμαι λείπωμαι καλύπτωμαι
Future.	πέμψομαι λείψομαι καλύψομαι		
Aorist 1. (Weak). 2. (Strong). Middle 1. (Weak).	ἐπεμψάμην ἐλιπόμην ἐκάλυψάμην		πέμψωμαι λίπωμαι καλύψωμαι
Perfect.	Perfect. πέπεμμαι λέλειψμαι κεκαλύψμαι	Pluperfect. ἐπεπέμμην ἐλελείψμην ἐκεκαλύψμην	πεπεμμένος δ λελειψμένος δ κεκαλυψμένος δ
Future Perfect.	λελείψομαι κεκαλύψομαι		
1 Aorist Passive (Weak).	ἐπέμφθην ἐλειφθην ἐκαλύφθην		πεμφθώ λειφθώ καλυφθώ
1 Future Passive (Weak).	πεμφθήσομαι λειφθήσομαι καλυφθήσομαι		
Verbal Adjectives : 1. πεμπτός, λειπτός, καλυπτός.			

Examples for

τρέπω, I turn (class 1); ἀλείφω, I anoint (class 2); τρίβω, I rub Pure Verbal-Stems, as δ πομπ-ό-s, the escort; λοιπ-ό-s, remaining; ointment; δ τάφ-ο-s, the tomb.

III.—LABIAL STEMS.

καλύπτω, *I cover* (class 3). Verbal-Stems: πέμπ, λιπ, καλυψ.

Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Active.			
πέμποιμι λείποιμι καλύπτοιμι	πέμπε λείπε καλύπτε	πέμπειν λείπειν καλύπτειν	πέμπων λείπων καλύπτων
πέμψοιμι λείψοιμι καλύψοιμι		πέμψειν λείψειν καλύψειν	πέμψων λείψων καλύψων
πέμψαιμι λίποιμι καλύψαιμι	πέμψου λίπε καλύψουν	πέμψαι λίπειν καλύψαι	πέμψας λιπών καλύψας
πεπόμψοιμι λελοίποιμι	πέπορμφε λέλοιπε	πεπομφέναι λελοιπέναι	πεπομφώς λελοιπώς
Middle and Passive.			
πεμποίμην λειποίμην καλυπτοίμην	πέμπουν λείπουν καλύπτουν	πέμπεσθαι λείπεσθαι καλύπτεσθαι	πεμπόμενος λειπόμενος καλυπτόμενος
πεμψοίμην λειψοίμην καλυψοίμην		πέμψεσθαι λείψεσθαι καλύψεσθαι	πεμψόμενος λειψόμενος καλυψόμενος
πεμψάιμην λιποίμην καλυψάιμην	πέμψαι λιποῦ καλύψαι	πέμψασθαι λιπέσθαι καλύψασθαι	πεμψάμενος λιπόμενος καλυψάμενος
πεπειμένος εἶην λελειμένος εἶην κεκαλυμμένος εἶην	πέπειμφο λέλειψο κεκάλυψο	πεπέμφθαι λελείψθαι κεκαλύψθαι	πεπειμένος λελειμένος κεκαλυμμένος
λελειψοίμην κεκαλυψόμην		λελείψεσθαι κεκαλύψεσθαι	λελειψόμενος κεκαλυψόμενος
πεμφθείην λειφθείην καλυφθείην	πέμφθητι λείφθητι καλύφθητι	πεμφθῆναι λειφθῆναι καλυφθῆναι	πεμφθείς λειφθείς καλυφθείς
πεμφθησοίμην λειφθησόμην καλυφθησόμην		πεμφθήσεσθαι λειφθήσεσθαι καλυφθήσεσθαι	πεμφθησόμενος λειφθησόμενος καλυφθησόμενος

2. πεμπτέος, λειπτέος, καλυπτέος.

Conjugation.

(class 2); θάπτω, *I bury* (class 3), Stem ταφ. Nouns are formed from the ί καλύβ-η, the hut; ὁ τρόπ-ο-ς, the turning, manner; τὸ ἀλειφ-αρ, the

B.—CONSONANT-STEMS.

δέρω, I skin (class 1); *ἀγγέλλω, I announce* (class 4, c); *σπείρω, I sow* (class

Tenses.	Indicative.		Subjunctive.
Active. Present.	Present. <i>δέρω</i> <i>ἀγγέλλω</i> <i>σπείρω</i> <i>μαίνω</i>	Imperfect. <i>ἔδερον</i> <i>ῆγγελλον</i> <i>ἔσπειρον</i> <i>ἔμιάνον</i>	<i>δέρω</i> <i>ἀγγέλλω</i> <i>σπείρω</i> <i>μαίνω</i>
Future.	<i>δερῶ</i> <i>ἀγγελῶ</i> <i>σπερῶ</i> <i>μανῶ</i>		
1 Aorist (Weak).	<i>ἔδειρα</i> <i>ῆγγειλα</i> <i>ἔσπειρα</i> <i>ἔμιάνα</i>		<i>δείρω</i> <i>ἀγγειλω</i> <i>σπείρω</i> <i>μάνω</i>
1 Perfect (Weak).	Perfect. <i>ῆγγελκα</i> <i>ἔσπαρκα</i> <i>μεμιάγκα</i>	Pluperfect. <i>ῆγγελκειν</i> <i>ἔσπαρκειν</i> <i>ἔμεμάγκειν</i>	<i>ῆγγελκω</i> <i>ἔσπαρκω</i> <i>μεμιάγκω</i>
Middle and Passive. Present.	Present. <i>δέρομαι</i> <i>ἀγγέλλομαι</i> <i>σπείρομαι</i> <i>μαίνομαι</i>	Imperfect. <i>ἔδερόμην</i> <i>ῆγγελλόμην</i> <i>ἔσπειρόμην</i> <i>ἔμιανόμην</i>	<i>δέρωμαι</i> <i>ἀγγέλλωμαι</i> <i>σπείρωμαι</i> <i>μαίνωμαι</i>
Future.	<i>δεροῦμαι</i> <i>ἀγγελοῦμαι</i> <i>σπεροῦμαι</i> <i>μανοῦμαι</i>		
1 Aorist Middle (Weak).	<i>ἔδειράμην</i> <i>ῆγγειλάμην</i> <i>ἔσπειράμην</i> <i>ἔμιανάμην</i>		<i>δείρωμαι</i> <i>ἀγγειλώμαι</i> <i>σπείρωμαι</i> <i>μιάνωμαι</i>
Perfect.	Perfect. <i>δέδαρμαι</i> <i>ῆγγελμαι</i> <i>ἔσπαρμαι</i> <i>μεμιάσμαι</i>	Pluperfect. <i>ἔδεδάρμην</i> <i>ῆγγελμην</i> <i>ἔσπάρμην</i> <i>ἔμεμιάσμην</i>	<i>δεδαρμένος ὡ</i> <i>ῆγγελμένος ὡ</i> <i>ἔσπαρμένος ὡ</i> <i>μεμιάσμένος ὡ</i>
Aorist Passive { 2 Strong. 1 Weak. 2 Strong. 1 Weak.	<i>ἔδδηρην</i> <i>ῆγγελθην</i> <i>ἔσπάρην</i> <i>ἔμιάνθην</i>		<i>δαρῶ</i> <i>ἀγγελθῶ</i> <i>σπαρῶ</i> <i>μιανθῶ</i>
Future Passive { 2 Strong. 1 Weak. 2 Strong. 1 Weak.	<i>δαρήσομαι</i> <i>ἀγγελθήσομαι</i> <i>σπαρήσομαι</i> <i>μιανθήσομαι</i>		
Verbal Adjectives: 1. <i>δαοτός, ἀγγελτός, σπαρτός, μιαντός.</i>			

IV.—LIQUID STEMS (λ , μ , ν , ρ).4, d); *μαίνω*, *I soil* (class 4, d). Verbal-Stems: δέρ, ἀγγελ, σπερ, μιαν.

Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
δέροιμ ἀγγέλλοιμ σπείροιμ μιαίνοιμ	δέρε ἀγγελλε σπείρε μίανε	δέρειν ἀγγέλλειν σπείρειν μιαίνειν	δέρων ἀγγέλλων σπείρων μιαίνων
δέροιμ ἀγγελῶιμ σπερόιμ μιανόιμ		δέρεῖν ἀγγελεῖν σπερεῖν μιανεῖν	δέρων ἀγγελῶν σπερῶν μιανῶν
δείραμ ἀγγειλαμ σπείραμ μιάναμ	δείρον ἀγγειλον σπείρον μίανον	δείραι ἀγγειλαι σπείραι μιάναι	δείρας ἀγγειλας σπείρας μιάνας
ἡγγελκοιμ ἐσπάρκοιμ μεμιαγκοιμ	ἡγγελκε ἐσπαρκε μεμιαγκε	ἡγγελκέναι ἐσπαρκέναι μεμιαγκέναι	ἡγγελκώς ἐσπαρκώς μεμιαγκώς
δεροίμην ἀγγελλοίμην σπειροίμην μιανοίμην	δέρουν ἀγγέλλουν σπείρουν μιαίνουν	δέρεσθαι ἀγγέλλεσθαι σπείρεσθαι μιαίνεσθαι	δερόμενος ἀγγελλόμενος σπειρόμενος μιανόμενος
δεροίμην ἀγγελόίμην σπεροίμην μιανοίμην		δερεῖσθαι ἀγγελεῖσθαι σπερεῖσθαι μιανεῖσθαι	δερούμενος ἀγγελούμενος σπερούμενος μιανούμενος
δειραίμην ἀγγειλάίμην σπειραίμην μιαναίμην	δείραι ἀγγειλαι σπείραι μιάναι	δείρασθαι ἀγγειλασθαι σπειρασθαι μιάνασθαι	δειράμενος ἀγγειλάμενος σπειράμενος μιανάμενος
δεδαρμένος εἴην ἡγγελμένος εἴην ἐσπαρμένος εἴην μεμιασμένος εἴην	δέδαρπο ἡγγελσο ἐσπαρπο μεμιάσσο	δεδάρθαι ἡγγέλθαι ἐσπάρθαι μεμιάνθαι	δεδαρμένος ἡγγελμένος ἐσπαρμένος μεμιασμένος
δαρείην ἀγγελθείην σπαρείην μιανθείην	δάρηθι ἀγγελθητι σπάρηθι μιάνθητι	δαρῆναι ἀγγελθῆναι σπαρῆναι μιανθῆναι	δαρείς ἀγγελθείς σπαρείς μιανθείς
δαρησοίμην ἀγγελθησοίμην σπαρησοίμην μιανθησοίμην		δαρήσεσθαι ἀγγελθησεσθαι σπαρήσεσθαι μιανθησεσθαι	δαρησόμενος ἀγγελθησόμενος σπαρησόμενος μιανθησόμενος
2. δαρτέος, ἀγγελτέος, σπαρτέος, μιαντέος.			

VERBS IN *μι.*

		<i>τι-θη-μι</i> , <i>I put</i>	<i>δι-δω-μι</i> , <i>I give</i>	<i>ἰ-στη-μι</i> , <i>I place</i>
		Pure Stems <i>θε</i>	<i>δο</i>	<i>στα</i>
		Present-Stems <i>τι-θε</i>	<i>δι-δο</i>	<i>ἰ-στη</i>
Present. Active.				
Indicative.	S. 1	<i>τι-θη-μι</i>	<i>δι-δω-μι</i>	<i>ἰ-στη-μι</i>
	2	<i>τι-θη-ς</i>	<i>δι-δω-ς</i>	<i>ἰ-στη-ς</i>
	3	<i>τι-θη-σι(ν)</i>	<i>δι-δω-σι(ν)</i>	<i>ἰ-στη-σι(ν)</i>
	D. 1			
	2	<i>τι-θε-τον</i>	<i>δι-δο-τον</i>	<i>ἰ-στά-τον</i>
	3	<i>τι-θε-τον</i>	<i>δι-δο-τον</i>	<i>ἰ-στά-τον</i>
	P. 1	<i>τι-θε-μεν</i>	<i>δι-δο-μεν</i>	<i>ἰ-στά-μεν</i>
	2	<i>τι-θε-τε</i>	<i>δι-δο-τε</i>	<i>ἰ-στά-τε</i>
	3	<i>τι-θέ-ᾶ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>δι-δά-ᾶ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>ἰ-στᾶ-σι(ν)</i>
Subjunctive.	S. 1	<i>τι-θῶ</i>	<i>δι-δῶ</i>	<i>ἰ-στῶ</i>
	2	<i>τι-θῆ-ς</i>	<i>δι-δῶ-ς</i>	<i>ἰ-στῆ-ς</i>
	3	<i>τι-θῆ</i>	<i>δι-δῶ</i>	<i>ἰ-στῆ</i>
	D. 1			
	2	<i>τι-θῆ-τον</i>	<i>δι-δῶ-τον</i>	<i>ἰ-στῆ-τον</i>
	3	<i>τι-θῆ-τον</i>	<i>δι-δῶ-τον</i>	<i>ἰ-στῆ-τον</i>
	P. 1	<i>τι-θῶ-μεν</i>	<i>δι-δῶ-μεν</i>	<i>ἰ-στῶ-μεν</i>
	2	<i>τι-θῆ-τε</i>	<i>δι-δῶ-τε</i>	<i>ἰ-στῆ-τε</i>
	3	<i>τι-θῶ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>δι-δῶ-σι(ν)</i>	<i>ἰ-στῶ-σι(ν)</i>
Optative.	S. 1	<i>τι-θεί-ν</i>	<i>δι-δοί-ν</i>	<i>ἰ-σταί-ν</i>
	2	<i>τι-θεί-ς</i>	<i>δι-δοί-ς</i>	<i>ἰ-σταί-ς</i>
	3	<i>τι-θεί</i>	<i>δι-δοί</i>	<i>ἰ-σταί</i>
	D. 1			
	2	<i>τι-θεί-τον ορ</i> <i>τιθείτον</i>	<i>δι-δοί-τον ορ</i> <i>διδοίτον</i>	<i>ἰ-σταί-τον ορ</i> <i>ἰσταίτον</i>
	3	<i>τι-θεί-την ορ</i> <i>τιθείτην</i>	<i>δι-δοί-την ορ</i> <i>διδοίτην</i>	<i>ἰ-σταί-την ορ</i> <i>ἰσταίτην</i>
	P. 1	<i>τι-θεί-μεν ορ</i> <i>τιθείμεν</i>	<i>δι-δοί-μεν ορ</i> <i>διδοίμεν</i>	<i>ἰ-σταί-μεν ορ</i> <i>ἰσταίμεν</i>
	2	<i>τι-θεί-τε ορ</i> <i>τιθείτε</i>	<i>δι-δοί-τε ορ</i> <i>διδοίτε</i>	<i>ἰ-σταί-τε ορ</i> <i>ἰσταίτε</i>
	3	<i>τι-θεί-σαν ορ</i> <i>τιθείσαν</i>	<i>δι-δοί-σαν ορ</i> <i>διδοίσαν</i>	<i>ἰ-σταί-σαν ορ</i> <i>ἰσταίσαν</i>
Imperative.	S. 2	<i>τι-θει</i>	<i>δι-δου</i>	<i>ἰ-στη</i>
	3	<i>τι-θε-τω</i>	<i>δι-δό-τω</i>	<i>ἰ-στά-τω</i>
	D. 2	<i>τι-θε-τον</i>	<i>δι-δο-τον</i>	<i>ἰ-στά-τον</i>
	3	<i>τι-θέ-των</i>	<i>δι-δό-των</i>	<i>ἰ-στά-των</i>
	P. 2	<i>τι-θε-τε</i>	<i>δι-δο-τε</i>	<i>ἰ-στα-τε</i>
Infin.	3	<i>τι-θέ-ντων ορ</i> <i>τιθέντων</i>	<i>δι-δό-ντων ορ</i> <i>διδέντων</i>	<i>ἰ-στά-ντων ορ</i> <i>ἰστάντων</i>
		<i>τι-θέ-ναι</i>	<i>δι-δό-ναι</i>	<i>ἰ-στά-ναι</i>
Part.		<i>τι-θεί-ς, τι-θεί-σα,</i> <i>τιθέν G. τιθέντ-ος</i>	<i>δι-δού-ς, δι-δοῦ-σα,</i> <i>διδόν G. δι-δύντ-ος</i>	<i>ἰ-στά-ς, ἱ-στά-σα,</i> <i>ἰστάν G. ἱ-στάντ-ος</i>

FIRST CLASS.

This First Class consists of Verbs which affix their terminations directly to the Stem.

Present. Middle and Passive.

<i>τί-θε-μαι</i>	<i>δί-δο-μαι</i>	<i>ἰ-στᾶ-μαι</i>
<i>τί-θε-σαι</i>	<i>δί-δο-σαι</i>	<i>ἰ-στᾶ-σαι</i>
<i>τί-θε-ται</i>	<i>δί-δο-ται</i>	<i>ἰ-στᾶ-ται</i>
<i>τι-θέ-μεθον</i>	<i>δι-δό-μεθον</i>	<i>ἰ-στά-μεθον</i>
<i>τι-θέ-σθον</i>	<i>δι-δο-σθον</i>	<i>ἰ-στα-σθον</i>
<i>τι-θέ-σθον</i>	<i>δι-δο-σθον</i>	<i>ἰ-στα-σθον</i>
<i>τι-θέ-μεθα</i>	<i>δι-δό-μεθα</i>	<i>ἰ-στά-μεθα</i>
<i>τι-θέ-σθε</i>	<i>δι-δο-σθε</i>	<i>ἰ-στα-σθε</i>
<i>τι-θέ-νται</i>	<i>δι-δο-νται</i>	<i>ἰ-στα-νται</i>
<i>τι-θῶ-μαι</i>	<i>δι-δώ-μαι</i>	<i>ἰ-στῶ-μαι</i>
<i>τι-θῆ</i>	<i>δι-δῶ</i>	<i>ἰ-στῇ</i>
<i>τι-θῆ-ται</i>	<i>δι-δώ-ται</i>	<i>ἰ-στῆ-ται.</i>
<i>τι-θώ-μεθον</i>	<i>δι-δώ-μεθον</i>	<i>ἰ-στώ-μεθον</i>
<i>τι-θῆ-σθον</i>	<i>δι-δώ-σθον</i>	<i>ἰ-στῆ-σθον</i>
<i>τι-θῆ-σθον</i>	<i>δι-δώ-σθον</i>	<i>ἰ-στῆ-σθον</i>
<i>τι-θώ-μεθα</i>	<i>δι-δώ-μεθα</i>	<i>ἰ-στώ-μεθα</i>
<i>τι-θῆ-σθε</i>	<i>δι-δώ-σθε</i>	<i>ἰ-στῆ-σθε</i>
<i>τι-θῶ-νται</i>	<i>δι-δώ-νται</i>	<i>ἰ-στῶ-νται</i>
<i>τι-θεῖ-μην</i>	<i>δι-δοῖ-μην</i>	<i>ἰ-σταῖ-μην</i>
<i>τι-θεῖ-ε</i>	<i>δι-δοῖ-ο</i>	<i>ἰ-σταῖ-ο</i>
<i>τι-θεῖ-το</i>	<i>δι-δοῖ-το</i>	<i>ἰ-σταῖ-το</i>
<i>τι-θεῖ-μεθον</i>	<i>δι-δοῖ-μεθον</i>	<i>ἰ-σταῖ-μεθον</i>
<i>τι-θεῖ-σθον</i>	<i>δι-δοῖ-σθον</i>	<i>ἰ-σταῖ-σθον</i>
<i>τι-θεῖ-σθην</i>	<i>δι-δοῖ-σθην</i>	<i>ἰ-σταῖ-σθην</i>
<i>τι-θεῖ-σθην</i>	<i>δι-δοῖ-σθην</i>	<i>ἰ-σταῖ-σθην</i>
<i>τι-θεῖ-μεθα</i>	<i>δι-δοῖ-μεθα</i>	<i>ἰ-σταῖ-μεθα</i>
<i>τι-θεῖ-σθε</i>	<i>δι-δοῖ-σθε</i>	<i>ἰ-σταῖ-σθε</i>
<i>τι-θεῖ-ντο</i>	<i>δι-δοῖ-ντο</i>	<i>ἰ-σταῖ-ντο</i>
<i>τι-θε-σα</i>	<i>δί-δο-σο</i>	<i>ἴ-στᾶ-σο</i>
<i>τι-θέ-σθω</i>	<i>δι-δό-σθω</i>	<i>ἴ-στά-σθω</i>
<i>τι-θε-σθὸν</i>	<i>δι-δο-σθον</i>	<i>ἴ-στα-σθον</i>
<i>τι-θέ-σθων</i>	<i>δι-δό-σθων</i>	<i>ἴ-στά-σθων</i>
<i>τι-θε-σθε</i>	<i>δί-δο-σθε</i>	<i>ἴ-στα-σθε</i>
<i>τι-θέ-σθων οΓ</i>	<i>δι-δό-σθων οΓ</i>	<i>ἴ-στά-σθων οΓ</i>
<i>τι-θέ-σθωσαν</i>	<i>δι-δό-σθωσαν</i>	<i>ἴ-στά-σθωσαν</i>
<i>τι-θε-σθαι</i>	<i>δί-δο-σθαι</i>	<i>ἴ-στα-σθαι</i>
<i>τι-θέ-μενο-ς, η, ο-ν</i>	<i>δι-δό-μενο-ς, η, ο-ν</i>	<i>ἴ-στά-μενο-ς, η, ο-ν</i>

VERBS IN μ.

		<i>τι-θη-μι, I put</i>	<i>δι-δω-μι, I give</i>	<i>ι-στη-μι, I place</i>
		Pure Stems θε Present-Stems τι-θε	δο δι-δο	στα ι-στη
Imperfect.	S. 1	έ-τι-θη-ν	έ-δι-δω-ν	ι-στη-ν
	2	έ-τι-θη-ς	έ-δι-δω-ς	ι-στη-ς
	3	έ-τι-θη	έ-δι-δω	ι-στη
	D. 1			
	2	έ-τι-θε-τον	έ-δι-δο-τον	ι-στά-τον
	3	έ-τι-θέ-την	έ-δι-δό-την	ι-στά-την
	P. 1	έ-τι-θε-μεν	έ-δι-δο-μεν	ι-στά-μεν
	2	έ-τι-θε-τε	έ-δι-δο-τε	ι-στά-τε
	3	έ-τι-θε-σαν	έ-δι-δο-σαν	ι-στά-σαν
Second or Strong Aorist. Active.				
Indicative.	S. 1	[έ-θη-γ] [έ-θη-ς] [έ-θη]	[έ-δω-γ] [έ-δω-ς] [έ-δω]	έ-στη-γ έ-στη-ς έ-στη
	D. 1			
	2	έ-θε-τον	έ-δο-τον	έ-στη-τον
	3	έ-θέ-την	έ-δό-την	έ-στη-την
	P. 1	έ-θε-μεν	έ-δο-μεν	έ-στη-μεν
	2	έ-θε-τε	έ-δο-τε	έ-στη-τε
	3	έ-θε-σαν	έ-δο-σαν	έ-στη-σαν
	Subj.	θῶ θῆ-ς	δῶ δῆ-ς	στῶ στῆ-ς
				etc. as in the
Opt.		θείη-ν	δοίη-ν	σταιή-ν
				etc. as in the
Imperative.	S. 2	θέ-σ	δό-σ	στή-θι
	3	θέ-τω	δό-τω	στή-τω
	D. 2	θέ-τον	δό-τον	στή-τον
	3	θέ-των	δό-των	στή-των
	P. 2	θέ-τε	δό-τε	στή-τε
	3	θέ-ντων οΓ θέ-τωσαν	δό-ντων οΓ δό-τωσαν	στά-ντων οΓ στή-τωσαν
	Infin.	θεῖ-ναι	δοῦ-ναι	στή-ναι
	Part.	θεῖ-σ, θεῖ-σα, θέ-ν G. θεῖ-τος	δού-σ, δοῦ-σα, δό-ν G. δόντ-ος	στά-σ, στά-σα, στάν G. στάντ-ος

The following Tenses are formed

Active.			
Future.	θήσω	δώσω	στήσω
First or Weak Aorist.	έθηκα	έδωκα	έστησα
Perfect.	τέθεικα	δέδωκα	έστηκα
Pluperfect.	έτεθείκειν	έδεδώκειν	έστηκειν οΓ είστηκειν
Verbals.			

FIRST CLASS.

This First Class consists of Verbs which affix their terminations directly to the Stem.

ἐ-τι-θέ-μην	ἐ-δι-δό-μην	ἰ-στᾶ-μην
ἐ-τι-θέ-σο	ἐ-δι-δο-σο	ἰ-στα-σο
ἐ-τι-θέ-το	ἐ-δι-δο-το	ἰ-στα-το
ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθον	ἐ-δι-δό-μεθον	ἰ-στά-μεθον
ἐ-τι-θέ-σθον	ἐ-δι-δο-σθον	ἰ-στα-σθον
ἐ-τι-θέ-σθην	ἐ-δι-δό-σθην	ἰ-στά-σθην
ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθα	ἐ-δι-δό-μεθα	ἰ-στά-μεθα
ἐ-τι-θέ-σθε	ἐ-δι-δο-σθε	ἰ-στα-σθε
ἐ-τι-θέ-ντο	ἐ-δι-δο-ντο	ἰ-στα-ντο

Second or Strong Aorist. Middle and Passive.

ἐ-θέ-μην	ἐ-δό-μην	Wanting
ἐ-θου	ἐ-δου	
ἐ-θε-το	ἐ-δο-το	
ἐ-θέ-μεθον	ἐ-δό-μεθον	
ἐ-θε-σθον	ἐ-δο-σθον	
ἐ-θέ-σθην	ἐ-δό-σθην	
ἐ-θέ-μεθα	ἐ-δό-μεθα	
ἐ-θε-σθε	ἐ-δο-σθε	
ἐ-θε-ντο	ἐ-δο-ντο	
θῶ-μαι	δῶ-μαι	Wanting
θῇ	δῷ	

Pres. Subjunctive.

θεί-μην	δοί-μην	Wanting
Pres. Optative.		
θοῦ	δοῦ	Wanting
θέ-σθω	δό-σθω	
θέ-σθον	δό-σθον	
θέ-σθων	δό-σθων	
θέ-σθε	δό-σθε	
θέ-σθων or θέ-σθωσαν	δό-σθων or δό-σθωσαν	
θέ-σθαι	δό-σθαι	Wanting
θέ-μενο-ς, η, ο-ν	δό-μενο-ς, η, ο-ν	Wanting

on the analogy of Verbs in Ω.

Middle and Passive.		
θήσομαι PASSIVE. τεθήσομαι	δώσομαι δοθήσομαι	στήσομαι σταθήσομαι
MIDDLE. Wanting PASSIVE. ἐτέθην	Wanting ἐδόθην	ἐστήσαμην ἐστάθην
τέθειμαι	δέδομαι	ἔσταμαι
ἐτεθείμην	ἐδεδόμην	ἔστάμην
θετός θετέος	δοτός δυτέος	στατός στατέος

VERBS IN *μι*.—SECOND CLASS.

This Second Class consists of Verbs which form the Present-Stem by adding *νι* to the Pure Stem.

<i>δείκνυμι</i> , <i>I shew.</i> Pure Stem, <i>δεικ.</i> Present-Stem, <i>δεικ-νι</i> .			
	Present Active.		Middle and Passive.
Indicative.	S. 1	<i>δεικ-νι-μι</i>	<i>δείκ-νι-μαι</i>
	2	<i>δεικ-νι-σι</i>	<i>δείκ-νι-σαι</i>
	3	<i>δεικ-νι-σι(ν)</i>	<i>δείκ-νι-ται</i>
	D. 1		<i>δεικ-νι-μεθον</i>
	2	<i>δεικ-νι-τον</i>	<i>δεικ-νι-σθον</i>
	3	<i>δεικ-νι-τον</i>	<i>δεικ-νι-σθον</i>
	Pl. 1	<i>δεικ-νι-μεν</i>	<i>δεικ-νι-μεθα</i>
	2	<i>δεικ-νι-τε</i>	<i>δεικ-νι-σθε</i>
	3	<i>δεικ-νι-άσι(ν)</i>	<i>δεικ-νι-νται</i>
Subjunctive.		<i>δεικνύω</i> , <i>ης</i> , <i>η</i> , &c.	<i>δεικνύωμαι</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ηται</i> , &c.
Optative.		<i>δεικνύομι</i> , <i>οις</i> , <i>οι</i> , &c.	<i>δεικνύομην</i> , <i>οιο</i> , <i>οιτο</i> , &c.
Imperative.	S. 2	<i>δεικ-νι</i>	<i>δείκ-νι-σο</i>
	3	<i>δεικ-νι-τω</i>	<i>δείκ-νι-σθω</i>
	D. 2	<i>δεικ-νι-τον</i>	<i>δείκ-νι-σθον</i>
	3	<i>δεικ-νι-των</i>	<i>δείκ-νι-σθων</i>
	Pl. 2	<i>δεικ-νι-τε</i>	<i>δείκ-νι-σθε</i>
	3	<i>δεικ-νι-ντων οτ</i> <i>δεικ-νι-τωσαν</i>	<i>δεικ-νι-σθων οτ</i> <i>δεικ-νι-σθωσαν</i>
Infinitive.		<i>δεικ-νι-ναι</i>	<i>δείκ-νι-σθαι</i>
Participle.		<i>δεικ-νι-σ</i> , <i>δεικ-νι-στα</i> , <i>δεικ-νι-ν</i> Stem. <i>δεικ-νι-ντ</i>	<i>δεικ-νι-μενος</i> , <i>η</i> , <i>ον</i>
Imperfect Indicative.	S. 1	<i>ἐ-δεικ-νι-ν</i>	<i>ἐ-δεικ-νι-μην</i>
	2	<i>ἐ-δεικ-νι-σ</i>	<i>ἐ-δεικ-νι-σο</i>
	3	<i>ἐ-δεικ-νι</i>	<i>ἐ-δεικ-νι-το</i>
	D. 1		<i>ἐ-δεικ-νι-μεθον</i>
	2	<i>ἐ-δεικ-νι-τον</i>	<i>ἐ-δεικ-νι-σθον</i>
	3	<i>ἐ-δεικ-νι-την</i>	<i>ἐ-δεικ-νι-σθην</i>
	Pl. 1	<i>ἐ-δεικ-νι-μεν</i>	<i>ἐ-δεικ-νι-μεθα</i>
	2	<i>ἐ-δεικ-νι-τε</i>	<i>ἐ-δεικ-νι-σθε</i>
	3	<i>ἐ-δεικ-νι-στα</i>	<i>ἐ-δεικ-νι-ντο</i>
Future.		<i>δείξω</i>	<i>δείξομαι</i> PASSIVE. <i>δειχθήσομαι</i>
First or Weak Aorist.		<i>ἔδειξα</i>	MIDDLE <i>ἔδειξάμην</i> PASSIVE. <i>ἔδειχθην</i>
Perfect.		<i>δέδειχα</i>	<i>δέδειγμαι</i>
Pluperfect.		<i>ἔδεδείχειν</i>	<i>ἔδεδείγμην</i>

CHAP. XI.—REMARKS ON THE FIRST PRINCIPAL CONJUGATION or Verbs in ω .

I.—THE PRESENT-STEM.

§ 96. The Present-Stem is the form which remains after rejecting ω in the 1 Sing. Pres. Act.

§ 97. The Imperfect is formed from the Present-Stem by prefixing the Augment and adding the personal endings.

§ 98. The Augment (*Augmentum, increase*) is the sign of the *past* in the Indicative of all the historical tenses (§ 89, 3. B). It has two forms, that is, it appears either

- a) As a *Syllabic Augment*, in the syllable ϵ prefixed, or
- b) As a *Temporal Augment*, in the lengthening of the initial vowel.

All verbs beginning with a *consonant* have the *Syllabic Augment*: ἔλυ-ο-ν, ἔτυπτ-ό-μην, *I was struck.* ρ is doubled after ϵ : ἔρριπτον, from ῥίπτω, *I hurl.*

§ 99. The *Temporal Augment* is used in all verbs which begin with a *vowel*, whether aspirated or not. The *Temporal Augment* changes

α to η :	ἄγω, <i>I lead</i>	Imperfect	ἀγ-ο-ν
ϵ „ η :	ἔλαύω, <i>I drive</i>	„	ἐλαυν-ο-ν
\circ „ ω :	ὄνειδίζω, <i>I reproach</i>	„	ώνειδιζ-ο-ν
$\bar{\imath}$ „ $\bar{\imath}$:	ἰκετεύω, <i>I beseech</i>	„	ἰκέτευ-ο-ν
\bar{u} „ \bar{u} :	ὑθρίζω, <i>I insult</i>	„	ὑθρίζ-ο-ν
α „ η :	αἰσθάνομαι, <i>I perceive</i>	„	ἡσθαν-ό-μην
α „ η :	αὐξάνω, <i>I increase</i>	„	ησχαν-ο-ν
α „ φ :	οἰκτείρω, <i>I pity</i>	„	φικτειρ-ο-ν

Before vowels, $\ddot{\alpha}$ becomes $\bar{\alpha}$, not η : $\ddot{\alpha}ίω$, *I hear*, $\ddot{\alpha}ίον$.

The long vowels η , ω , $\bar{\imath}$, \bar{u} , and usually the diphthongs $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\nu$, $\circ\nu$, remain *without Augment*.

$\epsilonīκd\xi\omega$, *I conjecture*, $\epsilonīκa\xi\text{-o-}\nu$ (also $\etaīκa\xi\text{-}\nu$),
 $\epsilonūpīs\xi\kappa\omega$, *I find*, $\epsilonūpīs\xi\kappa\text{-o-}\nu$ (seldom $\Lambdaōrīst\etaūpōn$).

Obs.—*ε* becomes *ει* (instead of *η*) in some verbs, viz. in *ἐάω, I leave*; *ἐθίζω, I become accustomed*; *ἐλίσσω, I roll*; *ἐλκώ or ἐλκύω, I draw*; *ἐπομαὶ, I follow*; *ἔργάζομαι, I work*; *ἔρπω or ἔρπιζω, I creep*; *ἔστιάω, I entertain hospitably*; *ἔχω, I have*.

§ 100. *Verbs compounded with a preposition have the Augment immediately after the preposition*: *εἰς-φέρω, I carry in*, *εἰς-έ-φερ-o-n*; *προς-άγω, I lead to*, *προς-ῆγ-o-n*; *εκ, out of*, becomes *ἐξ* before the Augment: *ἐξ-ῆγ-o-n, I led out*. The true forms of *ἐν, in*, and *σύν, with*, altered by assimilation in the Present, appear again before *ε*: *συλ-λέγω, I collect*, *συν-έ-λεγ-o-n*; *ἐμ-βάλλω, I invade*, *ἐν-έ-βαλλ-o-n*.

The final vowel of a preposition is elided: *ἀπ-έ-φερ-o-n*, *I carried away*, from *ἀπο-φέρω*; only *περί* and *πρό* never lose their final vowel; but *πρό* is often contracted with *ε*: *πρού-βαινον* for *προ-έ-βαιν-o-n*, *I marched on*.

§ 101. The *Present-Stem* must be distinguished from the *Verbal-Stem*. The Verbal-Stem is that from the combination of which with the terminations of persons, tenses, moods, infinitives, and participles, all the forms of the verb may be explained: *λύν, Pres. λύω, Perf. λέλυκα, Fut. λύσω*; *τιμά, Pres. τιμάω, Perf. τετίμηκα, Fut. τιμήσω*.

When the Verbal-Stem cannot be traced further back, it is called a *Root*: *λύν*, and a verb formed from it, a *Root-Verb*: *λύω*. But when the Verbal-Stem is itself a Nominal-Stem formed by means of a nominal suffix, it is said to be *derived*: *τιμά* is at once the Nominal-Stem of *τιμή, honour*, formed by the nominal suffix *μā* from the root *τι*, and therefore the verb formed from it is a *derivative one*: *τιμάω*.

Obs.—*Roots* are almost all of one syllable; derived Stems are of two or more syllables.

§ 102. The Present-Stem is frequently an *extension* of the Verbal-Stem: Pres. *λείπω, I leave*, Present-Stem *λειπάτ*, Verbal-Stem *λιπ* (Aorist *ἔλιπον*).

Such extensions are called *enlargements of the Present*; the Verbal-Stem divested of them is the *Pure Verbal-Stem*.

§ 103. The relation of the Present-Stem to the Verbal-Stem produces four Classes of verbs with some subdivisions.

1. FIRST CLASS (unenlarged).

The Present-Stem is the same as the Verbal-Stem.

This comprises first of all the *pure verbs*, i. e., verbs whose Stem ends in a vowel (with the exception of a small number in $\epsilon\omega$, § 104), and many others besides: $\tau\mu\acute{a}\omega$, $\delta\omega\lambda\acute{o}\omega$, $\pi\alpha\delta\acute{e}\omega$, *I educate*; $\lambda\acute{i}\omega$, *I loose*; $\tau\acute{i}\omega$, *I honour*; $\ddot{\alpha}\rho\chi\omega$, *I rule*; $\ddot{\alpha}\gamma\omega$, *I lead*; $\lambda\acute{e}\gamma\omega$, *I say*.

§ 104. 2. SECOND CLASS (lengthened class).

The Stem-Vowel is lengthened in the Present-Stem.

This comprises several verbs whose Stem ends in a mute, and which in the Present have a diphthong or a long vowel, as:

$\phi\acute{e}\nu\gamma\omega$, <i>I flee</i>	Pure Stem $\phi\nu\gamma$ ($\phi\ddot{\nu}\gamma\acute{\eta}$, <i>flight</i> , Lat. <i>fuga</i>)
$\lambda\acute{e}\pi\omega$, <i>I leave</i>	" " $\lambda\acute{i}\pi$
$\pi\acute{e}\iota\theta\omega$, <i>I persuade</i>	" " $\pi\acute{i}\theta$ ($\pi\iota\theta\text{-}\alpha\acute{n}\delta\text{-}\varsigma$, <i>persuasive</i>)
$\tau\acute{j}\kappa\omega$, <i>I melt</i>	" " $\tau\acute{a}\kappa$
$\tau\acute{r}\iota\beta\omega$, <i>I rub</i>	" " $\tau\acute{r}\iota\beta$

But besides these there are also six verbs in $\epsilon\omega$, viz.:

$\pi\acute{l}\acute{e}\omega$, <i>I sail</i>	Pure Stem $\pi\lambda\upsilon$
$\pi\acute{n}\acute{e}\omega$, <i>I blow</i>	" " $\pi\nu\upsilon$
$\acute{n}\acute{e}\omega$, <i>I sail</i>	" " $\nu\upsilon$
$\acute{r}\acute{e}\omega$, <i>I flow</i>	" " $\dot{\rho}\upsilon$
$\acute{\theta}\acute{e}\omega$, <i>I run</i>	" " $\theta\upsilon$
$\chi\acute{e}\omega$, <i>I pour</i>	" " $\chi\upsilon$

§ 105. 3. THIRD CLASS (T-class).

The Present-Stem affixes τ to the Verbal-Stem.

This comprises only verbs whose Pure Stems end in *Labials*, as:

$\tau\acute{v}\pi\tau\omega$, <i>I strike</i>	Pure Stem $\tau\nu\pi$ ($\tau\nu\pi\varsigma$, <i>stroke</i>)
$\beta\lambda\acute{d}\pi\tau\omega$, <i>I injure</i>	" " $\beta\lambda\alpha\beta$ ($\beta\lambda\acute{a}\beta\acute{\eta}$, <i>injury</i>)
$\beta\acute{a}\pi\tau\omega$, <i>I dip</i>	" " $\beta\alpha\phi$ ($\beta\acute{a}\phi\acute{\eta}$, <i>a dip</i>)

§ 106. 4. FOURTH CLASS (I-class).

The Present-Stem adds i to the Verbal-Stem. The i is here subject to various changes and transpositions, viz.:

a) The *Gutturals* κ, γ, χ form with ε, the group σσ (New-Att. ττ):

φυλάσσω, *I guard*, instead of φυλακιω, Pure Stem φυλακ (φυλακή, a guard)

τάσσω, *I arrange*, „ ταγιω, „ ταγ (ταγός, arranger)

ταράσσω, *I confuse*, „ ταραχιω, „ ταραχ (ταραχή, confusion)

b) δ, and more rarely γ, with ε form ζ: ἔζομαι, *I sit*, instead of ἔδιομαι, Pure Stem ἔδ (ἔδ-ος, seat, Lat. sedes); κράζω, *I cry*, instead of κραγιω, Pure Stem κραγ.

c) λ with ε forms λλ:

βαλλω, *I throw*, for βαλιω, Pure Stem βαλ (βελ-ος, a shot)

δλλομαι, *I leap* „ δλιομαι „ „ δλ [sal-i-o]

τιλλω, *I pluck* „ τιλιω „ „ τιλ

d) ν and ρ throw the ε into the preceding syllable of the Stem:

τείνω, *I stretch*, for τενιω, Pure Stem τεν (τόν-ος, a stretching, Lat. tendo)

φθείρω, *I corrupt* „ φθεριω „ „ φθερ (φθορ-ά, corruption)
φαίνω, *I show* „ φανιω „ „ φαν (ά-φάν-ής, invisible)

II.—THE SECOND (STRONG) AORIST-STEM.

§ 107. The Second Aorist Active and Middle is formed from the Stem of the Second Aorist, which is the same as the Pure Verbal-Stem, except in a few cases.

§ 108. The *Inflection* of the Second Aorist-Stem is the same as that of the Present-Stem (Imperfect and Present tenses).

§ 109. The Second Aorist can be formed only from such verbs as have a Present-Stem *different* from the

Pure Verbal-Stem, therefore *not* from the verbs of the *First* (unenlarged) *Class* (§ 103). It is usually not formed from many verbs of other classes, and scarcely occurs at all from any but *Root-Verbs* (§ 101).

III.—THE FUTURE-STEM.

§ 110. From the Future-Stem are formed the Future Active and Middle.

§ 111. The Inflection of the Future-Stem is the same as that of the Present-Stem, *i. e.*, that of the σ Future is the ordinary Inflection, that of the contracted future is the Inflection of the contracted Present of ϵ Stems.

§ 112. 1. The σ Future forms the Future-Stem by adding σ to the Verbal-Stem: $\lambda\nu$, $\lambda\nu\sigma$. All Stems ending in a vowel or a mute have the σ Future. The σ with gutturals makes ξ , with labials ψ , and admits of no dentals before it: $\ddot{\alpha}\gamma\omega$, *I drive*, Fut. $\ddot{\alpha}\xi\omega$; $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$, *I write*, Fut. $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\psi\omega$; $\ddot{\alpha}\delta\omega$, *I sing*, Fut. $\ddot{\alpha}\sigma\omega$; $\sigma\rho\acute{\epsilon}\nu\delta\omega$, *libo*, Fut. $\sigma\rho\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$ for $\sigma\rho\acute{\epsilon}\nu\delta\sigma\omega$.

2. Verbs of the second or extended class (§ 104) retain the extended Stem also in the Future: $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\omega$, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$; the six verbs in $\epsilon\omega$ mentioned in § 104 show their extended form in the Fut., though it is not seen in the Present: $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$; in like manner $\kappa\lambda\acute{a}\omega$ brings out its Pure Stem $\kappa\lambda\acute{a}v$ in $\kappa\lambda\acute{a}\sigma\omega$, and $\kappa\acute{a}\omega$ in $\kappa\acute{a}\sigma\omega$.

3. Of verbs of the third or T class, and of those of the fourth or I class (§ 106), the Pure Stem must be found in order to form the Future: $\tau\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$, Pure Stem $\tau\nu\pi$; Fut. $\tau\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$; $\phi\upsilon\lambda\acute{\sigma}\sigma\omega$, Pure Stem $\phi\upsilon\lambda\acute{\sigma}\kappa$, Fut. $\phi\upsilon\lambda\acute{\xi}\omega$; $\phi\rho\acute{\zeta}\omega$, Pure Stem $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\delta$, Fut. $\phi\rho\acute{\delta}\sigma\omega$. Accordingly, verbs ending in the Present in $\sigma\sigma\omega$ or $\tau\tau\omega$ generally make the Fut. in $\xi\omega$, and those

having the Present in $\zeta\omega$ generally have their Future in $-\sigma\omega$.

Obs.—Verbs with a dental character ending in the Present in $-\sigma\sigma\omega$ or $-\tau\tau\omega$ naturally make the Future in $-\sigma\omega$: $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\omega$ (Pres. $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega$, *I shape*), $\delta\rho\mu\sigma\sigma\omega$ (Pres. $\delta\rho\mu\sigma\tau\tau\omega$, *I fit*); and, on the other hand, those with the character γ , which have the Present in $-\xi\omega$, make their Future in $-\xi\omega$: $\sigma\tau\epsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$ (Pres. $\sigma\tau\epsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, *I sigh*), $\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\xi\omega$ (Pres. $\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, *I prick*).

§ 113. Vowel-Stems have their vowels *long* before σ : \check{a} becomes \check{a} if preceded by ϵ , ι , or ρ , in all other cases it becomes η . Every other short vowel is changed into the corresponding long one: $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{a}\text{-}\omega$, *I leave*, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{a}\sigma\text{-}\omega$; $\acute{i}\acute{a}\text{-}\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, *I heal*, $\acute{i}\acute{a}\sigma\text{-}\omega\mu\alpha\iota$; $\delta\rá\text{-}\omega$, *I do*, $\delta\rá\sigma\text{-}\omega$; but $\tau\mu\acute{a}\text{-}\omega$, $\tau\mu\acute{a}\sigma\text{-}\omega$; $\beta\alpha\acute{a}\text{-}\omega$, *I cry out*, $\beta\alpha\acute{a}\sigma\text{-}\omega\mu\alpha\iota$; $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\mu\acute{a}\text{-}\omega$, *I hand over*, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\mu\acute{a}\sigma\text{-}\omega$; $\pi\omega\acute{e}\text{-}\omega$, $\pi\omega\acute{e}\sigma\text{-}\omega$; $\delta\omega\lambda\acute{a}\text{-}\omega$, $\delta\omega\lambda\acute{a}\sigma\text{-}\omega$.

§ 114. The contracted Future forms the Future-Stem by adding ϵ to the Verbal-Stem: $\phi\check{a}v$, $\phi\check{a}v\epsilon$. This form of the Future occurs in Stems ending in λ , μ , v , ρ ; and the Stem-vowel is short: $\nu\acute{e}\mu\omega$, *I distribute*, Fut. $\nu\acute{e}\mu\hat{\omega}$; $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{n}\omega$, *I defend*, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{n}\hat{\omega}$. Verbs of the fourth class here show their Pure Stem (§ 106): $\beta\acute{a}\lambda\lambda\omega$, *I throw*, $\beta\acute{a}\lambda\hat{\omega}$; $\phi\acute{a}\acute{v}\omega$, $\phi\acute{a}\acute{v}\hat{\omega}$; $\kappa\acute{t}\epsilon\acute{v}\omega$, *I kill*, $\kappa\acute{t}\epsilon\acute{v}\hat{\omega}$; $\phi\theta\acute{e}\acute{r}\omega$, $\phi\theta\acute{e}\acute{r}\hat{\omega}$; $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\acute{e}\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\acute{e}\lambda\lambda\hat{\omega}$.

§ 115. Several Stems in ϵ (Pres. $\epsilon\omega$), $a\delta$ (Pres. $a\acute{\epsilon}\omega$), and $i\delta$ (Pres. $i\acute{\epsilon}\omega$), throw out the σ in the Future. Those in ϵ and $a\delta$ then contract the vowels ϵ and a with the connecting vowel: $\tau\epsilon\acute{e}\text{-}\omega$, *I complete*, $\tau\epsilon\acute{e}\sigma\text{-}\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\acute{e}\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\acute{a}\hat{\omega}$; 1 Plur. $\tau\epsilon\acute{e}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\tau\epsilon\acute{e}\omega\hat{\mu}\epsilon\nu$ (as in the Present); $\beta\iota\beta\acute{a}\acute{\zeta}\omega$, *I bring*, $\beta\iota\beta\acute{a}\sigma\text{-}\omega$, $\beta\iota\beta\acute{a}\hat{\omega}$, $\beta\iota\beta\hat{\omega}$; 1 Plur. $\beta\iota\beta\acute{a}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\beta\iota\beta\acute{a}\hat{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$.

Obs. 1.—Stems in $i\delta$ after dropping the σ insert ϵ , which is contracted with the connecting vowel: $\kappa\acute{o}\acute{m}\acute{\iota}\omega$, *I carry*, Fut. Act. $\kappa\acute{o}\acute{m}\acute{\iota}\sigma\text{-}\omega$, $\kappa\acute{o}\acute{m}\acute{\iota}\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$, $\kappa\acute{o}\acute{m}\acute{\iota}\hat{\omega}$, 1 Plur. $\kappa\acute{o}\acute{m}\acute{\iota}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\kappa\acute{o}\acute{m}\acute{\iota}\hat{\omega}\mu\epsilon\nu$; Fut. Mid. $\kappa\acute{o}\acute{m}\acute{\iota}\omega\hat{\mu}\mu\alpha\iota$. This form of the Future is called the *Attic*.

Obs. 2.—Some Verbs take an *e* after the *σ* of the Future, which is contracted with the connecting vowel: *πνέω*, *I breathe*, Stem *πνυ*, *πνευσούμας*; *πλέω*, *I sail*, Stem *πλυ*, *πλευσούμας* along with *πλεύσομαι*; *φεύγω*, *I flee*, Stem *φυγ*, *φευξούμας* and *φεύξομαι*. This kind of Future which occurs only in the Middle voice with an Active meaning is called the *Doric*.

§ 116. The Future Middle generally has a Middle sense, but in many verbs it has a Passive, and in not a few an Active meaning; the last is the case especially in verbs denoting a bodily activity: *ἀδω*, *I sing*; *ἀκούω*, *I hear*; *ἀπαντάω*, *I meet*; *ἀπολαύω*, *I enjoy*; *βαδίζω*, *I walk* (*βαδιοῦμαι*); *βοάω*, *I call out*; *γελάω*, *I laugh*; *οιμώξω*, *I bewail*; *σιγάω* and *σιωπάω*, *I am silent*; *σπουδάζω*, *I am zealous*.

IV.—THE FIRST (WEAK) AORIST-STEM.

§ 117. From the Stem of the First Aorist are formed the *First Aorist Active* and *Middle*.

§ 118. The characteristic vowel in the inflexion of the First Aorist is *ᾳ*, which in the 3 Sing. Ind. Act. becomes *ε*, but everywhere else remains unchanged before the personal and modal endings.

Obs.—In the Subj. *a* is lengthened to *ω* and *η*, whereby the endings become the same as those of the Present. In the Optat. Act. the forms with *ει* in the 2 and 3 Sing. and 3 Plur. are more common than those with *αι*: *λύσειας*, *λύσειε(ν)*, *λύσειαν*. In the 2 Sing. Imperat. Act. *ν* is added by which the *a* is rendered so obscure as to become *ο*: *λύσο-ν*; and in 2 Imp. Mid. *ι* is added which with the *a* makes *αι*. In the 2 Sing. Ind. Mid. *σ* is thrown out as in the Pres. and Fut., so that *ε-λύσα(σ)ο* becomes *ελύσω*.

§ 119. The First Aorist-Stem differs from that of the Future only by the addition of the *a*: *λῦσ*, *λῦσα*: *γραψ*, *γραψα*; *φυλαξ*, *φυλαξα*.

§ 120. The Stems in *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *ρ*, forming their Future without *σ* reject this consonant also in the First Aorist,

but the vowel of the Stem is lengthened by compensation for the loss of the σ .

α after ϵ and ρ	becomes $\bar{\alpha}$: Pres. $\pi\epsilon\rho\alpha\nu$ (class 4, d), <i>I penetrate</i> , Stem $\pi\epsilon\rho\alpha\nu$, Fut. $\pi\epsilon\rho\alpha\hat{\nu}\omega$, Aor. $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\rho\alpha\hat{\nu}\alpha$.
otherwise	η	: Pres. $\phi\alpha\nu$ (class 4, d), Stem $\phi\alpha\nu$, Fut. $\phi\ddot{\alpha}n\hat{\omega}$, Aor. $\dot{\epsilon}\phi\eta\nu\alpha$.
ϵ	becomes $\epsilon\epsilon$: Pres. $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\hat{\epsilon}\ell\omega$ (class 4, c), <i>I announce</i> , Stem $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\hat{\epsilon}\ell$, Fut. $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\hat{\epsilon}\ell\hat{\omega}$, Aor. $\dot{\eta}\gamma\gamma\hat{\epsilon}\ell\alpha$.
"	"	: Pres. $\nu\epsilon\mu$ (class 1), <i>I distribute</i> , Fut. $\nu\epsilon\mu\hat{\omega}$, Aor. $\dot{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\mu\alpha$.
i	"	i : Pres. $\kappa\acute{r}\iota\nu$ (class 4, d), <i>I judge</i> , Stem $\kappa\acute{r}\iota\nu$, Fut. $\kappa\acute{r}\iota\nu\hat{\omega}$, Aor. $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{r}\iota\nu\alpha$.
"	"	\bar{u} : Pres. $\dot{\alpha}\mu\bar{u}\nu$ (class 4, d), <i>I defend</i> , Stem $\dot{\alpha}\mu\bar{u}\nu$, Fut. $\dot{\alpha}\mu\bar{u}\nu\hat{\omega}$, Aor. $\dot{\eta}\mu\bar{u}\nu\alpha$.

§ 121. The First Aorist is the usual form in all verbs which, according to § 109, cannot form the Second Aorist, that is, in all derivative verbs and in verbs of the first class; but radical verbs of other classes, especially those with Stems in λ , μ , ν , ρ , also have the First Aorist.

V.—THE PERFECT-STEM.

§ 122. From the Perfect-Stem are formed the Perfect and Pluperfect Active and Middle, and the Third Future (*Futurum exactum*) which occurs only in the Middle.

§ 123. The essential characteristic of the Perfect-Stem is the *reduplication* (comp. $\pi\acute{e}\pi\mu\gamma\alpha$ with Lat. *pe-pig-i*), which generally takes the first place, but in verbs compounded with prepositions is put, like the Augment, after the preposition (§ 100): $\lambda\acute{e}\lambda\nu\kappa\alpha$, but $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\acute{e}\lambda\nu\kappa\alpha$.

The reduplication belongs to the Perfect-Stem, and is therefore, unlike the Augment, preserved in all the moods, infinitives, and participles.

In verbs beginning with a consonant it consists in the initial consonant with ϵ being placed before the Stem: Stem $\lambda\nu$, Perf.-Stem $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\nu$, 1 Sing. Perf. Ind. Act. $\lambda\acute{e}\lambda\nu\kappa\alpha$.

Obs.—The following points, however, are to be observed:

1. An aspirate is represented by the corresponding tenuis: Stem $\chi\omega\rho\epsilon$, $\chi\omega\rho\hat{\omega}$, *I retreat*, $\kappa\text{-}\chi\dot{\omega}\rho\eta\text{-}ka$; Stem $\theta\nu$, $\theta\dot{\iota}\omega$, *I sacrifice*, $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\theta\nu\text{-}ka$; Stem $\phi\alpha\nu$, $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\phi\eta\mu\text{-}a$.
2. When a verb begins with two consonants, only the first appears in the reduplication, and even this only when it is a mute followed by λ , μ , ν , or ρ : Stem $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi$, $\gamma\rho\acute{a}\phi\omega$, *I write*, $\gamma\acute{e}\text{-}\gamma\rho\acute{a}\phi\text{-}a$; Stem $\pi\lambda\ddot{\alpha}\gamma$, $\pi\lambda\dot{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omega$, *I strike*, $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\lambda\eta\gamma\text{-}a$; Stem $\pi\nu\nu$, $\pi\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, *I breathe*, $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\nu\nu\text{-}ka$.
3. In every other case a Stem beginning with two consonants takes only ϵ for its reduplication: Stem $\kappa\tau\epsilon\nu$, $\kappa\tau\epsilon\dot{\iota}\omega$, *I kill*, $\tau\acute{e}\text{-}\kappa\tau\epsilon\text{-}a$; Stem $\zeta\eta\tau\epsilon$, $\zeta\eta\tau\hat{\omega}$, *I seek*, $\epsilon\text{-}\zeta\eta\tau\eta\text{-}ka$.
4. Stems beginning with ρ likewise have only ϵ , after which the ρ is doubled: Stem $\rho\text{:}\phi$, $\rho\acute{\iota}\pi\tau\omega$, *I throw*, $\acute{\rho}\text{-}\rho\acute{\iota}\phi\text{-}a$ (comp. § 98, b).

§ 124. Initial vowels are lengthened as in the case of the Temporal-Augment (§ 99): Stem $\dot{\alpha}\rho\theta\omega$, $\dot{\alpha}\rho\theta\hat{\omega}$, *I raise up*, $\dot{\alpha}\rho\theta\omega\text{-}ka$. The verbs mentioned in § 99, *Obs.*, have ϵi here also: $\epsilon\ddot{\iota}\lambda\gamma\mu\alpha i$, Pres. $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\dot{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omega$, *I roll*.

1. *The Perfect Active.*

§ 125. The terminations of the principal tenses are appended to the Perfect-Stem in the Indicative by means of the connecting vowel *a*. The first person has no personal ending at all; in the third *a* is changed into *ε*.

Obs.—The Subjunctive and Optative are not unfrequently formed periphrastically by the Participle with the corresponding forms of *ειμί*, *I am*.

§ 126. The Perfect Active is formed in two different ways:

a) *The Second (Strong) Perfect*

is formed, like the Second Aorist, directly from the Stem: Stem $\pi\rho\bar{\alpha}\gamma$, Pres. (Class 4, a) $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$, *I do*, Perf. $\pi\acute{e}\text{-}\pi\rho\bar{\alpha}\gamma\text{-}a$. The Second Perfect, like the Second Aorist, occurs almost exclusively in the case of root verbs (§ 101), and is generally the older and rarer form.

§ 127. The following changes of vowels are to be observed in its formation:

ᾳ after ρ becomes ā:	Stem κράγ, Pres. κράχω, <i>I scream</i> , Perf. κέ-κράγ-α
ᾳ otherwise becomes η:	Stem πλάγ, Pres. πλήσσω, <i>I strike</i> , Perf. πέ-πληγ-α
ε becomes ο:	Stem φᾶν, Pres. φάινω, <i>I show</i> , Perf. πέ-φην-α
ς "	οι: Stem λῖπ, Pres. λείπω, <i>I leave</i> , Perf. λέ-λοιπ-α
υ "	ευ: Stem φυγ, Pres. φεύγω, <i>I flee</i> , Perf. πέ-φευγ-α

§ 128. Some Stems ending in the consonants κ, γ, π, β change these into the corresponding aspirates, generally without any lengthening of the Stem-vowels:

Stem κηρυκ, Pres. κηρύσσω, <i>I proclaim</i> , Perf. κε-κήρυχ-α
" ἄγ, " ἄγω, <i>I lead</i> , " ἡχα (ἀγήοχ-α)
" κοπ, " κόπτω, <i>I hew</i> , " κέ-κοφ-α
" βλάβ, " βλάπτω, <i>I hurt</i> , " βέ-βλαφ-α

Obs.—In spite of the aspiration the vowels are changed in κέ-κλοφ-α, Stem κλέπτω, Pres. κλέπτω, *I steal*; πέ-πομφ-α, Stem πεμπ, Pres. πέμπω, *I send*; τέ-τροφ-α, Stem τρέπ, τρέπω, *I turn*, which is in form the same as the Perf. of the Stem τρεφ (Pres. τρέφω, *I nourish*); ει-λοχ-α (comp. § 122, *Obs.* 3), Stem λεγ, Pres. λέγω, *I gather*.

§ 129. δ) The First (Weak) Perfect

is formed from the Stem by the insertion of κ: Stem λυ, λέ-λυ-κ-α. The First Perfect is the only one in use in the case of Vowel-Stems, while it is the more common with Stems ending in τ, δ, θ, and those in λ, μ, ν, ρ.

§ 130. In regard to the vowel the First Perfect follows the σ Future (§§ 112, 113): Stem δρα, δράσω, δέ-δρα-κα; Stem τιμα, τιμήσω, τετιμηκα; Stem πλυν, πλεύσω, πέ-πλευκα; Stem πιθ (πειθω, *I persuade*), πείσω, πέπεικα.

Stems in τ, δ, θ, throw out these consonants before κ without any other change: Stem κομιδ, κομιζω, *I carry*, κεκόμικα.

Obs.—Monosyllabic Stems in λ, ν, ρ, having ε in the Stem

syllable, change this ϵ in the First Perf. into α : Stem $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda$, στέλλω, *I send*, Perf. ἔ-σταλ-κα; Stem $\phi\theta\epsilon\rho$, φθείρω, *I destroy*, Perf. ἔ-φθαρ-κα. Several in ν throw out the ν : Stem $\kappa\rho\bar{\iota}\nu$, κρίνω, *I judge*, Perf. κέ-κρι-κα; Stem $\kappa\lambda\bar{\iota}\nu$, κλίνω, *I incline*, Perf. κέ-κλι-κα; Stem $\pi\lambda\bar{\iota}\nu$, πλύνω, *I wash*, Perf. πέ-πλυ-κα; Stem $\tau\epsilon\nu$, τείνω, *I stretch*, Perf. τέ-τα-κα. Wherever ν is not thrown out before κ , it becomes a nasal γ : Stem $\phi\alpha\nu$, φαίνω, *I show*, Perf. πέ-φαγ-κα.

2. *The Pluperfect Active.*

§ 131. The Pluperfect takes the Augment before the Perfect-Stem; its terminations are those of the historical tenses. Between the Stem and the termination the diphthong ϵi steps in, which in the 3 Plur. is reduced to ϵ .

The Temporal Augment of verbs beginning with a vowel is not recognisable, because their Perfect-Stem has already a long vowel: Verbal-Stem $\alpha\gamma$, ἄγω, *I drive*, Perfect-Stem $\dot{\eta}\chi$, ἤχ-ει-τ. The Syllabic Augment is often omitted.

The formation of the Pluperfect is exactly the same as that of the Perfect, and there are two forms of it, the First and the Second; the vowel is long or short or unchanged.

§ 132. 3. *The Perfect Middle and Passive*

can be formed only in one way, that is, by appending the personal endings of the principal tenses of the Middle, without any connecting vowel, to the Perfect-Stem, *i.e.* to the reduplicated Verbal-Stem: Stem $\lambda\nu$, Perf. Mid. λέ-λην-μαι.

Obs.—The vowels are treated in the same way as in the First Perfect: Stem $\tau\iota\mu\alpha$, τετίμηκα, τετίμημαι; Stem $\pi\bar{\iota}\theta$, πέπεικα, πέπεισμαι; Stem $\phi\theta\epsilon\rho$, ἔφθαρκα, ἔφθαρμαι; Stem $\beta\ddot{\alpha}\lambda$, βέβληκα, βέβλημαι. The verbs $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\omega$, *I nourish*, $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega$, *I turn*, and $\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\omega$, *I turn*, also take α instead of ϵ : τέ-θραμ-μαι, τέ-θραμ-μαι, ἔ-στραμ-μαι.

§ 133. The final consonants of Consonantal-Stems change according to the general laws of sound.

1. Before all terminations beginning with μ

every guttural becomes γ : Stem $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa$, $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\omega$, *I twist*, $\pi\acute{e}\pi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\text{-}μαι$
 „ dental „ „ σ : Stem $\pi\iota\theta$, $\pi\iota\theta\omega$, *I persuade*, $\pi\acute{e}\pi\iota\sigma\text{-}μεθα$
 „ labial „ „ μ : Stem $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi$, $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\omega$, *I write*, $\gamma\acute{e}\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\text{-}μενος$.

2. Before σ

every guttural becomes κ , and this with σ becomes ξ : $\pi\acute{e}\pi\lambda\epsilon\xi\alpha\iota$
 „ labial „ „ π „ „ „ „ „ ψ : $\gamma\acute{e}\gamma\rho\alpha\psi\alpha\iota$
 „ dental is thrown out „ „ „ „ „ „ $\pi\acute{e}\pi\iota\sigma\alpha\iota$

3. Before τ

every guttural becomes κ : $\pi\acute{e}\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$; Stem $\lambda\epsilon\gamma$, $\lambda\acute{e}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$
 „ labial „ „ π : $\gamma\acute{e}\gamma\rho\alpha\pi\tau\alpha\iota$
 „ dent. (except ν) „ „ σ : $\pi\acute{e}\pi\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ (Stem $\phi\alpha\nu$, $\pi\acute{e}\phi\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$)

4. The σ of $\sigma\theta$ after consonants is dropped, and then

every guttural becomes χ : $\pi\acute{e}\pi\lambda\epsilon\chi\theta\omega$ for $\pi\acute{e}\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\text{-}\sigma\theta\omega$
 „ labial „ „ ϕ : $\gamma\acute{e}\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\theta\omega$ for $\gamma\acute{e}\gamma\rho\alpha\kappa\text{-}\sigma\theta\omega$
 „ dent. (except ν) „ „ σ : $\pi\acute{e}\pi\iota\sigma\theta\omega$ for $\pi\acute{e}\pi\iota\kappa\text{-}\sigma\theta\omega$.

ν , λ , and ρ remain unchanged before a θ representing $\sigma\theta$: Stem $\phi\alpha\nu$, $\pi\epsilon\phi\alpha\theta\omega$; Stem $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda$, $\dot{\gamma}\gamma\gamma\acute{e}\theta\omega$.

§ 134. The ending $\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ of the 3 Plur. is irreconcileable with Consonantal-Stems. Sometimes the Ionic $\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ takes its place, before which γ , κ , β , and π are aspirated: $\gamma\acute{e}\gamma\rho\alpha\gamma\text{-}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha\chi\text{-}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ (Stem $\tau\alpha\gamma$, $\tau\alpha\sigma\omega$, *I arrange*), $\tau\epsilon\tau\alpha\beta\text{-}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ (Stem $\tau\alpha\beta$, $\tau\alpha\beta\omega$, *I rub*). But the common practice is to use the periphrasis by means of the Participle with $\epsilon\iota\text{-}\sigma\iota(\nu)$: $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\acute{e}\nu\sigma\iota\omega$. Comp. Lat. *scripti sunt*.

The following paradigms supply examples of the above-mentioned changes.

Perfect Middle and Passive.

Guttural Stems.	Dental Stems.	Labial Stems.
$\pi\acute{e}\pi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\text{-}μαι$	$\pi\acute{e}\pi\iota\sigma\text{-}μαι$	$\gamma\acute{e}\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\text{-}μαι$
$\pi\acute{e}\pi\lambda\epsilon\xi\alpha\iota$	$\pi\acute{e}\pi\iota\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\gamma\acute{e}\gamma\rho\alpha\psi\alpha\iota$
$\pi\acute{e}\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\iota$	$\pi\acute{e}\pi\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$	$\gamma\acute{e}\gamma\rho\alpha\pi\tau\alpha\iota$
$\pi\acute{e}\pi\lambda\epsilon\chi\theta\omega$	$\pi\acute{e}\pi\iota\sigma\theta\omega$	$\gamma\acute{e}\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\theta\omega$
$\pi\acute{e}\pi\lambda\epsilon\beta\theta\omega$	$\pi\acute{e}\pi\iota\sigma\beta\theta\omega$	$\gamma\acute{e}\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\beta\theta\omega$
$\pi\acute{e}\pi\lambda\epsilon\pi\theta\omega$	$\pi\acute{e}\pi\iota\sigma\pi\theta\omega$	$\gamma\acute{e}\gamma\rho\alpha\pi\pi\theta\omega$
$\pi\acute{e}\pi\lambda\epsilon\mu\acute{e}\nu\sigma\iota\omega$	$\pi\acute{e}\pi\iota\sigma\mu\acute{e}\nu\sigma\iota\omega$	$\gamma\acute{e}\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\acute{e}\nu\sigma\iota\omega$

Obs.—After Vowel-Stems σ is frequently inserted before terminations beginning with μ and τ , but more especially when the Stems have the vowel short: Stem $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\omega$, *I complete*, Perf. $\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon-\sigma\mu\alpha$; Stem $\sigma\pi\ddot{a}$, $\sigma\pi\alpha\omega$, *I draw*, 3 Sing. $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\pi\alpha\text{-}\sigma\tau\alpha$; but it also occurs in not a few Stems with long vowels and diphthongs: $\grave{\alpha}ko\omega$, *I hear*, $\grave{\eta}ko\mu\alpha i$; $\kappa\delta\epsilon\nu\omega$, *I order*; $\kappa\lambda\iota\omega$, *I roll*; $\lambda\epsilon\nu\omega$, *I stone to death*; $\xi\omega$, *I polish*; $\pi\alpha\omega$, *I strike*; $\pi\lambda\omega$ ($\pi\epsilon\lambda\nu\omega\tau\alpha i$), *I sail*; $\pi\rho\omega$, *I saw*; $\sigma\epsilon\omega$, *I shake*; $\chi\rho\omega$, *I anoint*; $\psi\alpha\omega$, *I-touch*.

§ 135. 4. *The Pluperfect Middle and Passive*

differs in every verb from the corresponding Perfect only by the addition of the Augment and the personal endings which are those of the historical tenses.

§ 136. 5. *The Future Perfect or Futurum Exactum* adds σ to the Perfect-Stem with the inflexion of the Future Middle; the σ produces the same changes in the preceding consonants as in the ordinary Future Middle; $\pi\epsilon\pi\rho\alpha\xi\epsilon\tau\alpha i$ (Stem $\pi\rho\alpha\gamma$, $\pi\rho\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega$, *I do*), *it will have been done*; $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\epsilon\tau\alpha i$ (Stem $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi$, $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\omega$, *I write*), *it will have been written*.

Its place in the Active is supplied by the Part. of the Perf. with the Fut. of $\epsilon i\mu\iota$, *I am* ($\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\mu\alpha i$): $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\nu\kappa\omega\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\mu\alpha i$, *I shall have loosed (solvero)*.

VI.—THE STEM OF THE SECOND (STRONG) AORIST PASSIVE.

§ 137. From this Stem are formed the *Second Aorist*, and the *Second Future Passive*.

§ 138. The personal endings of the Aorist Passive are of an *Active* nature, those of the Future Passive of the nature of the *Middle*. They are appended, as in the Second Principal Conjugation, to the Stem without a connecting vowel, and the ϵ of the Stem is lengthened in the Indicative and Imperative to η . In the Subjunctive the ϵ is contracted with the vowels of

the Subjunctive: *φάνέ-ω*, *φάνω*; in the Optative the ε combined with the modal sign ιη becomes ειη: *φανε-ΐη-ν*.

§ 139. The Stem of the Second Aorist Passive, just like that of the Second Aorist Active and Middle, is formed very rarely from derivative Stems, but it occurs in verbs of all classes, even the first (§ 103), ε being added to the Pure Verbal-Stem: Pres. ῥάπτ-ω (class 3, *I sew*), Pure Stem ῥάφ, Second Aorist Passive Stem ῥάφε, Aor. Pass. ἐρράφη-ν; σφάττω (class 4, *I slaughter*), Pure Stem σφαγ, Second Aor. Passive Stem σφαγε, Aor. Pass. ἐσφάγη-ν, Fut. Pass. σφαγή-σομαι; Pres. γράφ-ω (class 1), Second Aor. Pass. Stem γράφε, Aor. Pass. ἐγράφη-ν.

§ 140. As in the Second Aorist Active the ε is sometimes changed into ā: κλέπ-τ-ω, *I steal*, ἐ-κλάπη-ν; στέλλω, *I send*, ἐ-στάλην; τρέφ-ε, *I nourish*, ἐ-τράφη-ν; πλέκ-ω, *I twist*, ἐ-πλέκη-ν and ἐ-πλάκη-ν; πλήσσω, *I strike*, has ἐ-πλήγη-ν, πληγή-σομαι, but in composition ἐξ-ε-πλάγη-ν, ἐκ-πλαγή-σομαι; the Pure Stem of verbs of the second class here reappears: σύπ-ω (Stem σάπ, *I corrupt*), ἐ-σάπη-ν; τήκ-ω (Stem τάκ, *I melt*), ἐ-τάκη-ν; ῥέω (Stem ῥύ, *I flow*), ἐ-ρρύνη-ν, ρύνη-σομαι.

VII.—THE STEM OF THE FIRST AORIST PASSIVE.

§ 141. From this Stem are formed the *First Aorist* and the *First Future* Passive.

The inflexion of the Stem of the First Aor. Passive is entirely like that of the Second.

This Stem is formed from the Verbal-Stem by appending the syllable θε. Before this syllable the vowels of Vowel-Stems are lengthened as in the Future, the First Aorist Active, and the Perfect: τιμα, ἐτιμήθην; πειρα, ἐπειράθην, *I tried*. As in the Perfect Middle, σ is inserted before θ, especially after short vowels, but often also after long ones: ἐ-τελέ-σ-θην from τελέω, *I complete*; ἐ-κελεύ-σ-θην, from κελεύω, *I*

order; and this is the case in the verbs mentioned in § 133, *Obs.*, and especially in $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omega$, *I laugh*, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\lambda\acute{a}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$; $\delta\rho\alpha\omega$, *I do*, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\rho\acute{a}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$; $\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega$, *I cause to cease*, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\acute{u}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$, but also $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\acute{u}\theta\eta\nu$.

As in the First Perfect Active and the Perfect Middle, the ϵ before λ , ν , ρ is sometimes changed into a : Stem $\tau\epsilon\nu$ (*τείνω*, *I stretch*), $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{a}\theta\eta\text{-}\nu$ (comp. § 130, *Obs.*).

§ 142. The First Aorist Passive and the First Future Passive are, on the whole, more common than the Second, and in the case of derivative verbs, as of nearly all Vowel-Stems, they are the only customary forms of the Aorist and Future Passive.

VERBAL ADJECTIVES.

§ 143. The Verbal Adjectives are a kind of Passive Participles.

Pres. $\lambda\acute{u}\omega$, Stem $\lambda\acute{u}\nu$, 1. $\lambda\acute{u}\text{-}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{o}\nu$, *loosed*, *capable of being loosed*,
2. $\lambda\acute{u}\text{-}\tau\acute{e}o\text{-}\varsigma$, a , *ov*, *to be loosened*,
solvendu-s, a , *um*.

The First Verbal Adjective is formed by means of the syllable τo (Nom. $\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\eta}$, $\tau\acute{o}\nu$) from the Verbal-Stem, and has the meaning either of a Participle Perfect Passive: $\lambda\acute{u}\text{-}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ = *solv-tu-s*, or of possibility, *capable of being loosened*.

The Second Verbal Adjective is formed by means of the syllable τeo (Nom. $\tau\acute{e}o\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{e}\alpha$, $\tau\acute{e}o\nu$), which is never contracted, from the Verbal-Stem, and has the meaning of necessity, like the Latin gerundive: $\lambda\acute{u}\text{-}\tau\acute{e}o\varsigma$, *one who is to be loosened*, $\lambda\upsilon\tau\acute{e}\alpha\acute{\iota}$, *loosening must take place*, *solvendum est*.

Obs.—The vowels preceding the τ are in general treated exactly in the same manner as in the First Aorist Passive; σ is inserted in the same cases as in the Aor. Pass.: $\tau\acute{e}\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\kappa\acute{e}\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\tau\acute{e}\alpha\acute{\iota}$. The consonants before τ are treated in accordance with the laws of sound: $\pi\acute{r}\alpha\acute{k}\text{-}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ (Stem $\pi\acute{r}\alpha\gamma$, Pres. $\pi\acute{r}\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega$), $\gamma\acute{r}\alpha\acute{k}\text{-}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ ($\gamma\acute{r}\alpha\acute{k}\omega$), $\kappa\acute{o}\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\text{-}\tau\acute{e}o\nu$ (Stem $\kappa\acute{o}\mu\acute{\iota}\delta$, $\kappa\acute{o}\mu\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, *I carry*).

Verbs which leave their Stem-Vowel short in the formation of their tenses.

§ 144. The Vowel remains short throughout in :

γελάω,	<i>I laugh,</i>	Fut. γελάσομαι,	Aor. Act. ἐγέλασσα, Aor. Pass. ἐγέλασθην.
θλάω,	<i>I squeeze,</i>	Fut. θλάσσω,	Aor. Act. θλάσσα.
κλάω,	<i>I break,</i>	Fut. κλάσσω,	Aor. Pass. ἐκλάσθην.
σπάω,	<i>I draw,</i>	Fut. σπάσσω,	Aor. Act. ζσπάσσα, Perf. Act. ζσπάκα.
χαλάω,	<i>I slacken,</i>	Fut. χαλάσσω,	Aor. Pass. ἐχαλάσθην.
αἰδέομαι,	<i>I dread,</i>	Fut. αἰδέσσομαι,	Aor. Pass. ἡδέσθην.
ἀκέομαι,	<i>I heal,</i>	Fut. ἀκέσσομαι,	Aor. ἡκεσάμην.
ἀλέω,	<i>I grind,</i>	Fut. ἀλέσσω (ώ),	Perf. Act. ἀλήλεκα, Perf. Mid. ἀλήλεσμα.
ἀρκέω,	<i>I satisfy,</i>	Fut. ἀρκέσσω,	Aor. Act. ἥρκεσα.
ἐμέω,	<i>I vomit,</i>		Aor. Act. ἥμεσα.
ζέω,	<i>I seethe,</i>	Fut. ζέσσω,	Aor. Act. ζέσσα.
ξέω,	<i>I scrape,</i>	Fut. ξέσσω,	Verb. Adj. ξεστός.
τελέω,	<i>I finish,</i>	Fut. τελέσσω (ώ),	Aor. Act. ἐτέλεσα, Aor. Pass. ἐτέλεσθην, Perf. Act. τετέλεκα.
ἀρδώ,	<i>I plough,</i>	Fut. ἀρδόσσω,	Aor. Act. ἥροσα, Aor. Pass. ἥρόθην.
ἀρύω,	<i>I draw,</i>	Fut. ἀρύσσω,	Aor. Act. ἥρυσα.
ἐλκύω,	<i>I draw,</i>		Aor. Act. εἴλκυσα, Fut. Pass. ἐλκυσθήσομαι, Perf. Act. εἴλκυκα, Perf. Mid. εἴλκυσμα.
πτύω,	<i>I spit,</i>		Aor. Act. ἅπτυσα.

The vowel is long in the First Aor. Act., and short in the Perf., the Aor. Pass., and the Verbal Adjective in :

δέω,	<i>I bind,</i>	Fut. δήσσω,	Aor. Act. ἔδησα, Perf. Act. δέδεκα, Aor. Pass. ἔδέθην, Verb. Adj. δετός.
θίω,	<i>I offer,</i>	Fut. θέσσω,	Aor. Act. ἔθυσα, Perf. Act. τέθυκα, Aor. Pass. ἔτυθην.
λύω,	<i>I loose,</i>	Fut. λύσσω,	Aor. Act. ἔλυσα, Perf. Act. λέλυκα, Aor. Pass. ἔλυθην.

Obs.—The vowel is short in the Future and First Aorist Active and Middle, but long in the Perfect, Aorist Passive, and Verbal Adjective of : καλέω, I call, καλέσω, κέκληκα, ἐκλήθην, κλητός and αἰνέω, I praise, has αἰνέσω, ἔνεκα, ἔνέθην, αἰνετός, but Perf. Mid. ὕνημα.

CHAP. XII.—REMARKS ON THE SECOND PRINCIPAL CONJUGATION or Verbs in μ .

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

§ 145. The Second Principal Conjugation differs from the First only in the inflexion of the *Present* and *Second Aorist-Stems*, and in the case of a few verbs also in the Perfect and Pluperfect Active.

Obs. 1.—The special terminations of this conjugation are :

1. The 1 Sing. Pres. Ind. Act. retains the ancient μ : $\phi\eta\text{-}\mu$, *I say*.
2. " 3 " " " $\sigma_i(v)$: $\phi\eta\sigma_i(v)$.
3. " 3 Plur. " inserts the vowel *a* before the termination σ_i , and this *a* is lengthened ($\ddot{\imath}\text{-}\bar{\alpha}\sigma_i(v)$, *they go*, from the Stem $\dot{\imath}$), and unites with the *a* of the Stem : $\phi\ddot{\alpha}\sigma_i(v)$.
4. In the Optative $\epsilon\iota$ (ε, ι), the Modal-sign, attaches itself directly to the Stem : $\phi\alpha\text{-}\iota\eta\text{-}\nu$.
5. The 2 Sing. Imperat. has the ending $\theta\iota$: $\phi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\theta\iota$.
6. The Infinit. has the ending vai : $\phi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}vai$.
7. The 3 Plur. of the Preterite has $\sigma\alpha\tau$: $\ddot{\epsilon}\text{-}\phi\ddot{\alpha}\text{-}\sigma\alpha\tau$ (3 Plur. Imperf.)

Obs. 2.—All terminations of the *Present* and *Second Aorist* are appended to the Stem *without a connecting vowel* : $\phi\ddot{\alpha}\text{-}\mu\acute{e}\nu$, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\tau\omega$; in the Participle also $\nu\tau$ attaches itself directly to the Stem : $\phi\alpha\text{-}\nu\tau$, Nom. $\phi\acute{\alpha}s$; Stem δo , $\delta o\text{-}\nu\tau$, $\delta o\nu\acute{s}$. In the Subjunctive alone the final vowels of the Stems are contracted with the long connecting vowels as in the ordinary contracted verbs : $\phi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\omega$, $\phi\hat{\omega}$; $\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$, $\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\hat{\omega}$, $\delta\acute{o}\text{-}\omega\text{-}\mu\acute{a}\iota$, $\delta\hat{o}\mu\acute{a}\iota$.

Obs. 3.—In the Vowel-Stems, vowels in themselves short are lengthened in the Singular Indicative Active, *a* and *e* becoming *η*, *ο*, *ω*, and *υ* *ū* : $\phi\eta\text{-}\mu\acute{i}$, *I say*, Plur. $\phi\ddot{\alpha}\text{-}\mu\acute{e}\nu$, $\ddot{\epsilon}\text{-}\phi\eta\text{-}\nu$, Dual, $\ddot{\epsilon}\text{-}\phi\ddot{\alpha}\text{-}\tau\acute{o}\nu$; [$\ddot{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\eta\text{-}\nu$, *I placed*], Plur. $\ddot{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\mu\acute{e}\nu$; $\delta e\acute{i}k\nu\acute{u}\text{-}\mu\acute{e}\nu$, *I show*, Plur. $\delta e\acute{i}k\nu\acute{u}\text{-}\mu\acute{e}\nu$.

§ 146. All verbs in μ are divided into 2 classes:

1. Those which in the Present join their terminations directly to the Stem : $\phi\eta\text{-}\mu\acute{i}$;
2. Those which form the Present-Stem by adding $\nu\nu$ to the Pure Stem : $\delta e\acute{i}k\text{-}\nu\acute{u}\text{-}\mu\acute{e}\nu$, *I show*, Pure Stem, $\delta e\acute{i}k$, Present-Stem, $\delta e\acute{i}k\nu\nu$.

I.—FIRST CLASS OF VERBS IN $\mu\iota.$

§ 147. The Paradigms of this Class of Verbs are inserted on pp. 70-73.

A few forms of the Verbs in $\mu\iota$ are formed after the First Principal Conjugation, as *e. g.*, the 2 Sing. Imperf. $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\iota s$, the 3 Sing. $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\iota$, as if from the Stem $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon$.

In the 3 Plur. Pres. Ind. contraction is sometimes employed: $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\iota s\iota$, $\delta\dot{\iota}\delta\omega\dot{\iota}s\iota$.

In the 2 Sing. Imperat. Pres. Act. the real ending $\theta\epsilon$ is dropped, and the Stem-vowel is lengthened to compensate for it: $\delta\dot{\iota}\delta\omega u$ for $\delta\dot{\iota}\delta\omega\theta\epsilon$.

In the same person of the Aorist after a short vowel ι only is dropped, and the remaining θ is changed to ς : $\delta o\text{-}\theta\epsilon$, $\delta\dot{\iota}\varsigma$.

In the 2 Sing. Mid. of the Present and Imperfect the σ between the two vowels is preserved: $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\iota s$, $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\text{-}\sigma o$, $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\text{-}\sigma o$; only the 2 Sing. of the Subj. is treated entirely like the contracted verbs of the First Principal Conjugation. In the 2 Sing. Mid. of the Second Aorist, on the other hand, the σ is thrown out, which gives rise to a contraction: $\ddot{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\sigma o$, $\ddot{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}o$, $\ddot{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\epsilon u$; Imper. $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma o$, $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}o$, $\theta\acute{\epsilon} u$.

§ 148. The three verbs conjugated above (p. 70) distinguish the *Present-Stem* from the *Pure Stem* by *reduplication*, that is, the initial consonant with ι is prefixed before the Stem: δo , $\delta \iota \delta o$; $\theta\epsilon$, $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon$; $i\text{-}\sigma\tau a$ for $\sigma i\text{-}\sigma\tau a$ (comp. Lat. *si-sto*). In like manner the Stem $\chi\rho a$ in the Pres. becomes $\kappa\iota\text{-}\chi\rho a$ (*κλ-χρη-μι*, *I lend*); $\pi\lambda a$ and $\pi\rho a$, with the insertion of a nasal, become $\pi\iota\text{-}\mu\text{-}\pi\lambda a$, $\pi\iota\text{-}\mu\text{-}\pi\rho a$ (*πίμπλημι*, *I fill*; *πίμπρημι*, *I burn*); but $\sigma\mu\text{-}\pi\iota\text{-}\pi\lambda\eta\text{-}\mu i$, $\dot{\epsilon}\mu\text{-}\pi\iota\text{-}\pi\lambda\eta\text{-}\mu i$; the Stem $\dot{\epsilon}$ becomes $\dot{\iota}\text{-}\eta\text{-}\mu i$, *I send*; and, with the reduplication within the Stem itself, $\dot{\delta} v a$ becomes $\dot{\delta}\text{-}\nu\iota\text{-}\eta\text{-}\mu i$, *I benefit*.

§ 149. Other peculiarities of verbs of this class are:

1. The three Stems $\theta\epsilon$ ($\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu i$), δo ($\delta\dot{\iota}\delta\omega\mu i$), and $\dot{\epsilon}$

(*ίημι*) form an irregular First Aorist in *κα*: ἔθηκα,
ἔδωκα, ἤκα.

2. The *rough breathing* instead of the σ of the Stem *στα* is also used in the Perf.: ἔστη-κα for *σε-στη-κα*. ἔστηξω, *I shall stand*, is a Third Future Active. The Perfects of $\theta\epsilon$ and \acute{e} are *τέθεικα*, *είκα*; the same vowel also remains in the Perf. Mid. *τέθειμαι*, *είμαι*. The Stems *δο* and *στα* leave their vowel *short* in the Perf. Mid. and Aor. Pass., and $\theta\epsilon$ in the Aor. Pass.: δέ-δο-μαι, ἐδόθην, ἔστάθην, ἐτέθην, τεθήσομαι.

§ 150. The following verbs also belong to the *First Class of the Verbs in $\mu\iota$* :

A) Verbs whose Stem ends in *a*:

1. *ἡ-μί* (comp. Lat. *ā-io*), *I say*, only in the Impf. *ἥν*, 3 Sing. *ἥ*.

2. *ὸν-ι-νη-μι* (Stem *ὸνα*), *I benefit*, Mid. *ὸνίναμαι*, *I have advantage*, Second Aor. Mid. *ὼνήμην*, *ὼνησο*, *ὼνητο*; Opt. *ὸναλμην*, Imperat. *ὸνησο*, Inf. *ὸνασθαι*, Fut. *ὸνήσω*, *ὸνήσομαι*; Aor. Pass. *ὼνήθην*.

3. *πλ-ι-πλη-μι* (Stem *πλα*), additional form, *πλήθω*, *I fill* [Lat. *ple-o*], Fut. *πλήσω*, Perf. Mid. *πέπλησμαι*, Aor. Pass. *ἐπλήσθην*.

4. *πρ-ι-πρη-μι* (Stem *πρα*), additional form, *πρήθω*, like 3.

5. *φη-μί* (Stem *φα*), *I say*, 2 Sing. Imperf. *ἔφησθα*; Imperat. *φᾶθι*, or *φάθι*.

6. *χρή* (Stem *χρα*, *χρε*), *one must*, Subj. *χρῆ*, Opt. *χρεῖη*, Inf. *χρῆναι*, Part. *χρεών*, Imperf. *ἔχρην* or *χρῆν*, Fut. *χρήσει*;—ἀπόχρη, *it suffices*, also 3 Plur. *ἀποχρῶσι(ν)*, &c.

7. *κι-χρη-μι* (Stem *χρα*), *I lend*, Inf. *κιχρᾶναι*, Fut. *χρήσω*, Aor. *ἔχρησα*. Further the *deponents*:

8. *ἄγα-μαι* (Stem *'άγα*), *I admire*, Fut. *ἀγάσσομαι*, Aor. Pass. *ἠγάσθην*, Verb. Adj. *ἀγαστός*.

9. δύνα-μαι (Stem δυνά), *I can*, Imperf. ἔδυνάμην, 2 Sing. ἔδύνω, Fut. δυνήσομαι, Aor. ἔδυνήθην or ἔδυνάσθην, Perf. δεδύνημαι, Verb. Adj. δυνάτος, *capable, possible*.

10. ἐπίστα-μαι (Stem ἐπιστά), *I understand*, 2 Sing. ἐπίστασαι, Imperf. ἡπιστάμην, ἡπιστώ, Fut. ἐπιστησομαι, Aor. ἡπιστήθην, Verb. Adj. ἐπιστητός.

11. ἔρα-μαι (Stem ἔρα), poetic, *I love* (commonly ἔράω), Aor. Pass. ἡράσθην.

12. κρέμα-μαι (Stem κρεμά), *I hang*. Fut. κρεμήσομαι, Aor. ἐκρεμάσθην.

B) Verbs whose Stem ends in ε:

1. ἵη-μι (Stem ἵ, Pres.-Stem *i*-ε, i. e., *i*-έ, *I cause to go, I send*.

Act. Pres. 3 Plur. Ind. *iāσι*(ν), Opt. *ἰείην* (or *ἴοιμι*, 3 Plur. *ἴοιεν*).

Imperf. *ἵη-*ν (secondary forms [*ἴουν*], *ἴεις*, *ἴει*), Plur. *ἵε-μεν*, 3 Plur. *ἵε-σαν*, *ἀφίει* and *ἡφίει* (*ἀφίημι, I send away*).

Aor. *ἥ-κ-α*, *ἥκας*, *ἥκε*(ν), *εἴτον*, *εἴτην*, *εἴμεν*, *εἴτε*, *εἴσαν*.

Subj. ὁ, Opt. *εἴην*, *Imperat.* *ἔς*, Inf. *είναι*, Part. *εἴς* (Stem *ἐντ*).

Fut. *ἥσω*, Perf. *εἴ-κ-α*.

Mid. Pres. *ἵ-ε-μαι*, *I hasten, strive*, Subj. *ἱώμαι*, *ἴῃ*, &c.

Opt. *ἴέμην* or *ἴοίμην*, *Imperat.* *ἴεσο* or *ἴου*, *Imperf.* *ἴ-έμην*.

Aor. *εἴμην*, *είσο*, *εἴτο*, Subj. *ὤμαι*, Opt. *εἴμην* or *οἴμην*.

Fut. *ἥ-σομαι*, Perf. *εἴ-μαι*, Plup. *εἴ-μην*.

Aor. Pass. *εἴθην*, Subj. *ἔθῶ*, Fut. *ἔθησομαι*.

Verb. Adj. *ἔτός*, *ἔτεος*.

2. δί-δη-μι (Stem δε), *I bind*, a rare form for δέ-ω.

C) Verbs whose Stem ends in ι :

1. εἰ-μι (Stem ι, Lat. i-re), I go.

Present.

Ind.	εἰ-μι	ἴ-μεν
	εἰ	ἴ-τον ἴ-τε
	εἰ-σι(ν)	ἴ-τον ἴ-σι(ν)
Subj.	ἴ-ω	ἴ-ης etc.
Opt.	ἴ-οίην	ἴ-οις etc.
Imperat.	ἴ-θε	ἴ-τω etc.
	3 Pl. ί-όντων or ί-τωσαν	
Inf.	ί-έ-ναι	
Part.	ί-ών, ί-ούσα, ί-όν	
	(Gen. ί-όντ-ος, comp. Lat. e-unt-io)	

Imperfect.

ή-ειν	ορ	ή-α	ή-ειμεν	ορ	ή-μεν
ή-εις	„	ή-εισθα	ή-ειτον, ή-τον,	ή-ειτε	„ ή-τε
ή-ει	„	ή-ειν	ή-είτην, ή-την	ή-εσαν	

Verbal Adj. ίτός, ίτεος (also ίτητέον, it is necessary to go).

Obs.—The Present, especially in the Indicative, has a Future meaning.

2. κεῖ-μαι (Stem κει), I lie, has the inflexion of a Perfect. 2 Sing. κεῖ-σαι, 3 Plur. κεῖνται, Subj. 3 Sing. κέπται, Opt. κέπιτο, Imperat. κεῖσο, Inf. κεῖσθαι, Part. κείμενος.

D) Verbs whose Stem ends in a consonant (σ) :

1. εἰμι (Stem ἐς, Lat. es-se), I am.

The Conjugation is given on p. 48.

2. ήμαι (Stem ής), I sit, has, like κεῖμαι, the inflexion of a Perfect.

Pres.	ήμαι	ήμεθον	ήμεθα	Imperat.	ήσο.
	ήσαι	ήσθον	ήσθε		ήσθω, &c.
	ήσται	ήσθον	ήσται	Inf.	ήσθαι
				Part.	ήμενος

Impf. ήμην, ήσο, &c.

Obs.—In Attic prose we find almost exclusively the compound κάθημαι, of which 3 Sing. κάθηται, Subj. καθῶμαι, Opt. καθοίμην, 3^d Plur. καθῶντο, Imperat. κάθησο or κάθου (from καθεσο), Inf. καθήσθαι, Part. καθήμενος, Imperf. ἐκαθῆμην or καθήμην, 3 Sing. ἐκάθητο or καθῆστο, 3 Plur. ἐκάθηντο or καθῆντο.

§ 151. The following *Second Aorists*, formed *without a connecting vowel* from verbs whose Present-Stem mostly follows the First Principal Conjugation, likewise belong to the First Class of Verbs in *μι*:

Stems in a.

1. ἔ-βη-ν (Stem βα), Pres. βαίνω, *I go*, Imperat. βῆθι, in compounds also βᾶ (κατάβᾶ), Inf. βῆναι, Part. βάς.

2. γηρᾶ-ναι (Stem γηρα), Inf. to the Pres. γηρά-σκω, *I grow old*.

3. ἔ-δρᾶ-ν (Stem δρᾶ), Pres. δι-δρά-σκω, *I run*, Inf. δρᾶ-ναι, Part. δράς.

4. ἔ-κτᾶ-ν (Stem κτᾶ), Pres. κτείνω, *I kill*, Part. κτά-, Part. Mid. κτά-μενος (*killed*).

5. ἔ-πτη-ν (Stem πτα, πτε), Pres. πέτομαι, *I fly*, Part. πτάς, Mid. πτάμενος, Inf. πτέσθαι.

6. ἔ-τλη-ν (Stem τλᾶ), *I endured*, Subj. τλῶ, Opt. τλαίην, Imperat. τλῆθι, Inf. τλῆναι, Fut. τλήσομαι, Perf. τέτληκα.

7. ἔ-φθη-ν (Stem φθα), Pres. φθάνω, *I anticipate*, Inf. φθῆναι.

8. ἔ-πρια-μην (Stem πρια), *I bought*, Imperat. πρίω,

Stems in ε.

9. ἔ-σβη-ν (Stem σβε), Pres. σβέννυμι, *I quench*, Inf. σβῆναι.

10. ἔ-σκλη-ν (Stem σκλε), Pres. σκέλλω, *I dry*, Inf. σκλῆναι.

11. Imperat. σχέ-s, from σχέ-θι (Stem σχε), Pres. ἔχω, 1 Sing. Ind. ἔ-σχ-o-n.

Stems in ω

12. ἐ-άλω-ν (Stem ἀλώ), *I was caught*, Pres. ἀλίσκο-
υαι, Opt. ἀλόιτη, Inf. ἀλάναι, Part. ἀλόνις.

13. ἐ-βιών (Stem βιώ), Pres. βιόω, *I live*, Opt. βιώντιν, Inf. βιώνται, Part. βιούς.

14. *ἔγνων* (Stem *γνω-*), Pres. *γι-γνώ-σκω*, *I come to know*, Opt. *γνοίην*, Imperat. *γνῶθι*, Inf. *γνῶναι*, Part. *γνούς*.

Stem in i.

15. Imperat. $\pi\tilde{\iota}\theta\iota$ (Stem $\pi\iota$), Pres. $\pi\lambda\nu\omega$, *I drink,*
1 Sing. Aor. Ind. $\check{\epsilon}\pi\iota\omega\eta$.

Stems in v.

16. *ĕ-đū-v* (Stem *đv*), Pres. *đúw*, *I dive*, Imperat. *đûθt*, Inf. *đúwər*. Part. *đúc*.

17. ἔ-φῦ-ν (Stem φυ), *I became*, Pres. φύω, *I produce*, Inf. φύγαν.

§ 152. Several *Perfects* also have some forms without a connecting vowel:

A) Vowel-Stems.

A number of Vowel-Stems form the Sing. Perf Ind. Act. regularly, but in the Dual and Plural of the Perfect and Pluperfect Ind., in the other moods, and in the Infinitive and Participle, they often connect the endings directly with the Perfect-Stem.

1 Stem $\beta\alpha$, Pres. $\beta\alpha\lambda\omega$, I go.

Perf. Ind. **βέβηκ-α** **βέβᾶ-μεν**

βέβηκ-ας **βέβᾶ-τον** **βέβᾶ-τε**

βέβηκ-ε **βέβᾶ-τον** **βεβᾶ-σι(ν)**

3 Plur. Subj. **βεβῶσι**(ν), Part. **βεβώς**, **βεβῶσα**, Gen. **βεβῶτος**.

2. Stem $\gamma\alpha$ (for $\gamma\epsilon\nu$), Pres. $\gamma\acute{\imath}\nu\eta\muai$, *I become*, Perf. $\gamma\acute{\imath}\gamma\eta\mu-a$, Plur. also $\gamma\acute{\imath}-\gamma\ddot{\alpha}-\mu\epsilon\nu$, Part. $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\omega\acute{s}$, Gen. $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\omega\acute{t}os$.

3. Stem *θνα*, Pres. *θνί-σκω*, *I die*, Perf. *τέ-θνη-κα*,
AC. G. L. H.

Plur. *τέθναμεν*, &c., Inf. *τέθνανται*, Part. *τεθνεώς*, *τεθνεῶσα*, *τεθνεός*, Pluperf. 3 Plur. *ἐτέθνασαν*.

4. Stem *στα*, Pres. *ἴστημι*, Perf. *ἴστηκα* *I stand*, Plur. *ἴσταμεν*, Subj. *ἴστωμεν*, *ἴστωσιν*, Opt. *ἴσταινη*, Imperat. *ἴσταθι*, *ἴστάτω*, *ἴστατον*, *ἴστατε*, Inf. *ἴστάνται*, Part. *ἴστώς*, *ἴστωσα*, *ἴστός*, Gen. *ἴστωτος*, 3 Plur. Pluperf. *ἴστάσαν*.

5. Stem *δι*, Perf. *δέδι-α* or *δέδοι-κα*, *I fear*, Plur. *δέδι-μεν*, *δεδίασιν*, Subj. *δεδίω*, Opt. *δεδιείην*, Imperat. *δέδιθι*, Inf. *δεδιέναι*, Part. *δεδιώς*, Plupf. *ἐδεδίεν*, 3 Dual *ἐδεδίτην*, 3 Plur. *ἐδέδισαν*, also Aor. *ἔδεισα*, Fut. *δείσομαι*.

B) Consonant-Stems.

In these the ordinary changes of the vowels and consonants must be observed.

6. Stem *ἰδ* (Aor. *εἶδον*, *I saw*).

Perfect.

Ind.	<i>οἶδ-α</i>	<i>I know</i>	<i>ἴσ-μεν</i>
	<i>οἶσθα</i>	<i>ἴσ-τον</i>	<i>ἴσ-τε</i>
	<i>οἶδ-ε(ν)</i>	<i>ἴσ-τον</i>	<i>ἴσ-ᾶσιν</i>

Subj.	<i>εἰδῶ</i>		<i>εἰδῶμεν</i>
	<i>εἰδῆς</i>	<i>εἰδῆτον</i>	<i>εἰδῆτε</i>
	<i>εἰδῆ</i>	<i>εἰδῆτον</i>	<i>εἰδῶσιν</i>

Opt. *εἰδείην*

Imperat.	<i>ἴσ-θι</i>	<i>ἴσ-τον</i>	<i>ἴσ-τε</i>
	<i>ἴσ-τω</i>	<i>ἴσ-των</i>	<i>ἴσ-τωσαν</i>

Inf. *εἰδέναι*

Part. *εἰδώς* *εἰδυῖα* *εἰδός* Gen. *εἰδοτ-ος*

Pluperfect.

<i>γῆδειν</i>	or <i>γῆδη</i> (<i>I knew</i>)	<i>γῆδειμεν</i>
<i>γῆδεισθα</i>	„ <i>γῆδησθα</i>	<i>γῆδειτον</i> or <i>γῆστον</i>
<i>γῆδειτον</i>	„ <i>γῆδητον</i>	<i>γῆδειτε</i>
<i>γῆδειν</i>	„ <i>γῆδη</i>	<i>γῆδείτην</i> „ <i>γῆστην</i>
		or <i>γῆσαν</i>

Fut. *εῖσομαι*, Verb. Adj. *ἰστέον*.

7. Stem $\iota\kappa$, only in the Perf. $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\iota\kappa\alpha$ *I resemble, appear,*
 1 Plur. poet. $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\iota\gamma\mu\epsilon\nu$, 3 Plur. quite irregularly $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\xi\bar{\alpha}-\sigma\iota(\nu)$ (comp. $\dot{\iota}\sigma\sigma\iota$), Inf. $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\nu\alpha$ (poet. with $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\iota\kappa\epsilon\nu\alpha$),
 Part. $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\kappa\omega\varsigma$ (with $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\iota\kappa\omega\varsigma$), $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\kappa\upsilon\alpha$, $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\kappa\varsigma$, Pluperf. $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\omega}\kappa\epsilon\nu$.

8. Stem $\kappa\rho\alpha\gamma$, Pres. $\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, *I cry*, Perf. $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\alpha\gamma\alpha$, Imperat. $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\rho\alpha\chi\text{-}\theta\iota$.

II.—SECOND CLASS OF VERBS IN $\mu\iota$.

§ 153. 1. The Second Class of Verbs in $\mu\iota$ belongs to this conjugation only in regard to the inflexion of the *Present-Stem*, which is formed by adding the syllable $\nu\nu$ to the Pure Stem.

2. Vowel-Stems double ν in the Present-Stem: Stem $\kappa\epsilon\rho\alpha$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\nu\nu\mu\iota$, *I mix*.

3. Most of the verbs of this class have the *First Aorist*; only $\sigma\beta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\nu\mu\iota$ *I quench* (Stem $\sigma\beta\epsilon$), forms the *Second Aorist* $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\beta\eta\mu$, Inf. $\sigma\beta\eta\nu\alpha$.

The Paradigms of this Class of Verbs are inserted on p. 74.

§ 154. The following verbs belong to this Class:

Stems in α .

1. $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\nu\mu\iota$ (Stem $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}$, $\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}$), *I mix*
 Aor. $\dot{\epsilon}\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\alpha$ Perf. Act. $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$ Mid. $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$ Aor. Pass. { $\dot{\acute{\epsilon}}\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta\mu$
 „ „ „ $\dot{\acute{\epsilon}}\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}\acute{\sigma}\theta\eta\mu$
2. $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\mu}\nu\nu\mu\iota$ (Stem $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\mu}\alpha$), *I hang*, trans. Mid. $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\mu}\mu\alpha\mu\iota$, *I hang, intr.*
 Fut. $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\mu}\omega$ Aor. $\dot{\acute{\epsilon}}\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\mu}\acute{\sigma}\sigma\alpha$ $\dot{\acute{\epsilon}}\acute{\epsilon}\rho\acute{\mu}\acute{\sigma}\theta\eta\mu$
3. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\nu\mu\iota$ (Stem $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\alpha}\alpha$), *I spread*
 $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\omega}$ Aor. $\dot{\acute{\epsilon}}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\alpha}\acute{\sigma}\sigma\alpha$ $\dot{\acute{\epsilon}}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\alpha}\acute{\sigma}\theta\eta\mu$
4. $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu\nu\mu\iota$ (Stem $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\alpha}\alpha$), *I scatter, also σκιδημι*
 $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\omega}$ $\dot{\acute{\epsilon}}\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\alpha}\acute{\sigma}\sigma\alpha$ $\dot{\acute{\epsilon}}\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\alpha}\acute{\sigma}\theta\eta\mu$

Stems in ϵ .

Obs.—Several of these Stems originally ended in ϵ .

5. ἔννυμι (Stem originally *fes*, comp. Lat. *ves-tis*), *I clothe*, (only ἀμφι-έννυμι is in use)

ἀμφι-ῶ

Fut. Mid. ἀμφι-έσομαι ἡμφίεσμας

Aor. ἡμφί-εσα

Int. Aor. Mid. ἐπιέσασθαι

6. κορέννυμι (Stem *κορε*), *I satisfy*
ἐκόρεσα

ἐκορέσθην

κεκόρεσμας

7. σβέννυμι (Stem *σβε*), *I quench*

σβέσω } transitive
ζσβεσα }
ζσβην

ἐσβέσθην

ζσβηκα } intransitive

Fut. σβήσομαι

8. στορέννυμι (Stem *στορε*), *I spread*

στορῶ
ἐστόρεσμας
ἐστόρεσα.

Stems in ω.

9. ζώννυμι (Stem *ζω*), *I gird*

ζώσω
ζώσα (Mid.)

ζώσμας

ζώσάμην

10. ῥώννυμι (Stem *ῥω*), *I strengthen*

ῥώσω

ῥρώμας (*I am strong*)

ἐρρώσθην

11. στρώννυμι (Stem *στρω*), comp. No. 8.

στρώσω

ζστρωμας

ἐστρώσθην

ζστρωσα

12. χρώννυμι (Stem *χρω*), *I colour*

ζχρωσα

κεχρωσμας

ἐχρώσθην

Consonant-Stems.

13. ἄγγυμι (Stem *ἄγ*), *I break*

ἄξω

ζάγα (*I am broken*)

ἐάγην

ζάξα

14. δείκνυμι, see p. 74.

15. εἰργγυμι (Stem *ειργ*), *I shun in* (addit. form *ειργω*)

ειρξω

ειρχθην

ειρξα Part. ερξας ειργμας

16. ζεύγνυμι (Stem *ζυγ*), *I bind*

ζεύξω

ζεύγην

ζευξα

ζευγμας

[ζεύχθην]

17. κτίννυμι (Stem *κτεν*), *I kill, with κτείνω*

18. μιγνυμι (Stem *μιγ*), *I mix, with μισγω*

μιξω

μέμιχα

{ εμίχθην

ζμξα

μέμιγμας

{ εμίγην

19.	<i>οἰγγυμι</i>	(Stem <i>οἰγ-</i>), <i>I open</i> (with <i>οἴγω</i>)	
	<i>οἶξω</i>	<i>ἔψχα</i> and <i>ἔφυγα</i>	<i>ἔφεθη</i>
	<i>ἔφέξα</i>	<i>ἔψγματι</i>	
20.	<i>δλλαγμι</i>	(Stem <i>δλλ-</i> and <i>δλλε-</i>), for <i>δλλνμι</i> , <i>I destroy</i>	
	<i>δλλ</i>	<i>δλλώλεκα</i>	
	<i>δλλεσα</i>		
Fut. Mid. <i>δλλνμαι</i>		<i>δλλωλα</i>	{ <i>intrans. I perish</i> .
	<i>δλλδητην</i>		
21.	<i>δμνμι</i>	(Stem <i>δμ-</i> , <i>δμο-</i>), <i>I swear</i>	
	<i>δμνμαι</i> (Act.)	<i>δμώμοκα</i>	<i>ώμοσθην</i>
	<i>δμοσα</i>		
	3 Sing. Perf. Mid.	{ <i>δμώμοται</i> Verb. Adj. (<i>άν</i>) <i>ώμοτος</i>	
		<i>δμώμοσται</i>	
22.	<i>δμργγνμι</i>	(Stem <i>δμργ-</i>), <i>I wipe out</i>	
	<i>δμροξα</i> (Mid.)		<i>ώμόρχθην</i>
23.	<i>πήγγυμι</i>	(Stem <i>πǎγ-</i>), <i>I fix</i> [comp. Lat. <i>pango</i>]	
	<i>πηπξα</i>	<i>πέπηγα</i> (<i>I am fixed</i>)	{ <i>έπήχθην</i>
			<i>έπάγγην</i>
24.	<i>ρήγγυμι</i>	(Stem <i>ράγ-</i>), <i>I tear</i>	
	<i>ρρόξα</i> (Mid.)	<i>ζρρωγα</i> (<i>I am torn</i>)	<i>έρράγην</i>
			<i>ραγήσομαι</i>
25.	<i>στρργνμι</i>	(Stem <i>στρρρ-</i>), with <i>στρρέννμι</i> (8) and <i>στρρώννμι</i> (11)	
26.	<i>φράγγυμι</i>	(Stem <i>φραγ-</i>), also <i>φάργνμι</i> , and <i>φράσσω</i> , <i>I shut in, lock in</i>	

CHAP. XIII.—IRREGULAR VERBS OF THE FIRST PRINCIPAL CONJUGATION.

§ 155. The irregularities of the Greek Verb chiefly consist in the Present-Stem differing from the Verbal-Stem, in a way different from that which has been pointed out above, § 101, &c. To the four classes there enumerated the following four must be added.

Oba.—In these as well as in the following lists, the principal forms only are given from which the rest are easily formed. (Mid.) added to a tense denotes that in addition to the Active, the corresponding Middle form also is in use, e. g. in addition to *έτισα* (No. 5), *έτισάμην* also is used.

§ 156. Fifth or Nasal Class.

The Verbal-Stem is strengthened by the addition of *v* or of a syllable containing *v* to form the Present-Stem.

A.—*v* alone, often with a lengthened Stem-vowel, is added to the following Stems:

1. Stem *βa*, Pres. *βáινω*, *I go*

Aor. Act.	Fut.	Perf.	Poss.
ξ-βη-ν	βήσομαι	βέβηκα	
ξβη-στα	βήσω		Verb. Adj. βάτρος

2. Stem *έλa*, Pres. *έλαυνω*, *I drive*

ηλά-στα	έλω	έλήλακα	ηλάθην
		έλήλαμαι	Verb Adj. έλατεσ

3. Stem *φθa*, Pres. *φθάνω*, *I anticipate*

{ ξ-φθη-ν	φθήσομαι	έφθάκα	
ξ-φθά-στα			

4. Stem *πi*, Pres. *πίνω*, *I drink* (additional Stem *πo*)

ξ-πι-ο-ν	πίομαι		

5. Stem *τi*, Pres. *τίνω*, *I pay penalty*

ξ-τι-στα (Mid.)	τίσω	τέτικα	έτισθην
		τέτισμαι	

6. Stem *φθi*, Pres. *φθίνω*, *I perish, waste away*

ξ-φθι-στα	φθίσομαι	έφθιμαι	έφθιθην

7. Stem *δv*, Pres. *δύνω* (with *δύω*), *I immerse*

ξ-δύ-γ	δύσω	δέδυκα	έδύθην
ξδύστα, <i>I dipped</i>			

8. Stem *δăk*, Pres. *δάκνω*, *I bite*

ξ-δăk-ο-ν	δήξομαι	δέδηχα	έδήχθην

9. Stem *κăμ*, Pres. *κάμνω*, *I weary*

ξ-καμ-ο-ν	καμοῦμαι	κέκμηκα	

10. Stem *τεμ*, Pres. *τέμνω*, *I cut*

ξ-τεμ-ο-ν (ξτάμον)	τεμώ	τέτμηκα	έτμηθην

B.—The syllable *ᾶν* is added to the following Stems:

11. Stem *alσθ*, Pres. *alσθ-άν-ο-μαι*, *I perceive*

ησθ-δ-μην	αισθ-ή-σομαι	ησθ-η-μαι	

12. Stem *άμαρτ*, Pres. *άμαρτ-άν-ω*, *I err, sin*

ημαρτ-ο-ν	δμαρτ-ή-σομαι	ημάρτ-η-κα	ημαρτή-θην

13. Stem *aνξ*, Pres. *aνξ-άν-ω* and *aνξω*, *I increase* [aug-eo]

ηνξ-η-στα	ανξήσω	ηνξηκα	ηνξήθην
	ανξήσομαι (Passive)		

14. Stem *βλαστ*, Pres. *βλαστάνω*, *I bud*

ξ-βλαστ-ο-ν	βλαστ-ή-σω	έβλαστηκα	

15. Stem *δαρθ*, Pres. *δαρθάνω*, *I sleep*

ξ-δαρθ-ο-ν	δαρθ-ή-σομαι	δεδάρθηκα	

16. Stem *έχθ*, Pres. *(άπ)έχθάνομαι*, *I am hated*

(άπ)ηχθ-ό-μην	(άπ)έχθ-ή-σομαι	(άπ)ηχθηκα	

17. Stem *iζ*, Pres. *iζάνω* and *iζω*, *I seat myself*

18. Stem κιχ, Pres. κιχάνω, <i>I meet</i> ε-κιχ-ο-ν	κιχ-ή-σομαι	
19. Stem οίδ, Pres. οίδάνω and οίδέω, <i>I swell</i> οίδη-σω	οίδη-σω	φίδηκα
20. Stem δλισθο-ν, Pres. δλισθάνω, <i>I slip</i> δλισθο-ν	δλισθ-ή-σω	
21. Stem ὁσφρ, Pres. ὁσφραίνομαι, <i>I smell</i> ὁσφρ-ό-μην	ὁσφρ-ή-σομαι	
22. Stem ὁφλ, Pres. ὁφλ-ισκ-άν-ω and ὁφειλω, <i>I owe</i> ὁφλ-ο-ν	ὁφλ-ή-σω	ἀφληκα
23. Stem ἀδ, Pres. ἀνδάνω, <i>I please</i>		
24. Stem θιγ, Pres. θιγγάνω, <i>I touch</i> ε-θιγ-ο-ν	θιξομαι	
25. Stem λαβ, Pres. λαμβάνω, <i>I take</i> ε-λαβ-ο-ν	λήψομαι	ελήφθη ελημμαι (seldom λελημμαι)
26. Stem λαθ, Pres. λανθάνω, <i>I am hidden</i> , with λήθω, Mid. ε-λαθ-ο-ν		Ιforget
ε-λαθ-ο-ν Mid. ἀλαθόμην	λήσω	λέληθα λέλησμαι
27. Stem λαχ, Pres. λαγχάνω, <i>I attain</i> ε-λαχ-ο-ν	λήξομαι	εληχα εληγμαι
28. Stem μαθ, Pres. μανθάνω, <i>I learn</i> ε-μαθ-ο-ν	μαθ-ή-σομαι	μεμάθηκα
29. Stem πυθ, Pres. πυνθάνομαι, <i>I learn</i> , with πεύθομαι ε-πυθ-ό-μην	πεύσομαι	πέπυσμαι
30. Stem τυχ, Pres. τυγχάνω, <i>I meet</i> , with τεύχω, <i>I prepare</i> , Cl. 2, ε-τυχ-ο-ν	τεύξομαι	τε-τύχ-η-κα seldom τέτευχα
31. Stem φυγ, Pres. φυγγάνω, <i>I flee</i> , with φεύγω		

C.—The syllable *ve* is added to the following Stems:

32. Stem βv , Pres. $\beta\upsilon\rho\omega$, *I stop up*
 $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\beta\bar{v}\text{-}sa$ $\beta\bar{\nu}\sigma\omega$ Mid. $\beta\bar{\epsilon}\beta\bar{v}\sigma\mu\alpha i$

33. Stem $i\kappa$, Pres. $i\kappa\nu\bar{o}\bar{\nu}\mu\alpha i$, *I come, with* $i\kappa\bar{\nu}\omega$
 $\bar{i}\kappa\text{-}\bar{\delta}\text{-}m\eta$ $\bar{i}\bar{\kappa}\mu\alpha i$ $\bar{\iota}\bar{\gamma}\mu\alpha i$

34. Stem $\kappa\bar{v}$, Pres. $\kappa\bar{\nu}\bar{\nu}\bar{\epsilon}\omega$, *I kiss*
 $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\bar{v}\text{-}sa$.

35. Stem $\pi\epsilon\tau$, Pres. $\pi\bar{\iota}\bar{\tau}\nu\bar{\epsilon}\omega$, *I fall* (comp. $\pi\bar{\iota}\bar{\tau}\bar{\tau}\omega$)
 $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\bar{\epsilon}\text{-}o\text{-}v$ (for $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\bar{\epsilon}\text{-}o\text{-}v$) together with $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\bar{\iota}\bar{\tau}\nu\bar{o}\text{-}v$

36. Stem $\bar{\nu}\pi\epsilon\chi$, Pres. $\bar{\nu}\pi\bar{\iota}\bar{\sigma}\chi\nu\bar{o}\bar{\nu}\mu\alpha i$, *I promise* (comp. $\bar{\chi}\omega$)
 $\bar{\nu}\pi\bar{\epsilon}\sigma\chi\bar{\delta}\mu\eta\eta$ $\bar{\nu}\pi\bar{\sigma}\chi\bar{\delta}\sigma\mu\alpha i$ $\bar{\nu}\pi\bar{\epsilon}\sigma\chi\eta\mu\alpha i$
 so likewise $\bar{\alpha}\mu\pi\bar{\iota}\sigma\chi\nu\bar{o}\mu\alpha i$, *I wear* (also $\bar{\alpha}\mu\pi\bar{\epsilon}\chi\mu\alpha i$), Aor. $\bar{\eta}\mu\pi\bar{\iota}\sigma\chi\bar{o}\bar{\nu}$
 Inf. $\bar{\alpha}\mu\pi\bar{\iota}\sigma\chi\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\nu}$.

§ 157. *Sixth Class or Inchoative Verbs.*

The Verbal-Stem is enlarged by affixing $\sigma\kappa$ to form the Present-Stem. This $\sigma\kappa$ is added to Vowel-Stems at once, but to Consonant-Stems after the insertion of the connecting vowel ι . Several verbs further strengthen the Present-Stem by means of a reduplication with the vowel ι : $\gamma\iota\text{-}\gamma\eta\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\sigma\kappa\text{-}\omega$.

As many of these verbs denote a beginning or coming into being, all of them are usually called Inchoatives.

Vowel-Stems.

1.	Stem $\gamma\eta\alpha$, Pres. $\gamma\eta\acute{\rho}\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\sigma\kappa\text{-}\omega$, <i>I grow old</i> (seldom $\gamma\eta\acute{\rho}\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\omega$)	$\dot{\epsilon}\text{-}\gamma\eta\acute{\rho}\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\sigma\alpha$	$\gamma\eta\acute{\rho}\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha i$	$\gamma\epsilon\text{-}\gamma\eta\acute{\rho}\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\kappa\alpha$
Inf. $\gamma\eta\acute{\rho}\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\tau\alpha i$				
2.	Stem $\delta\rho\alpha$, Pres. $\delta\iota\text{-}\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\sigma\kappa\text{-}\omega$, <i>I run</i> (used only in compounds)	$\dot{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\nu$	$\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha i$	$\delta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\kappa\alpha$
3.	Stem $\dot{\eta}\beta\alpha$, Pres. $\dot{\eta}\beta\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\sigma\kappa\text{-}\omega$, <i>I become marriageable</i>	$\dot{\eta}\beta\acute{\eta}\text{-}\sigma\alpha$		
4.	Stem $\theta\nu\alpha$ (from $\theta\ddot{\alpha}\nu$), Pres. $\theta\nu\acute{\eta}\text{-}\sigma\kappa\text{-}\omega$, <i>I die</i> , (usually $\dot{\alpha}\pi\theta\nu\acute{\eta}\sigma\kappa\omega$)	$\dot{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\ddot{\alpha}\nu\text{-}\nu\alpha$	$\theta\ddot{\alpha}\nu\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha i$	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\nu\eta\text{-}\kappa\alpha$
			Fut. 3, $\tau\epsilon\theta\nu\acute{\eta}\xi\omega$ $\theta\nu\eta\text{-}\tau\acute{\delta}\text{-}s$	
				(<i>mortal</i>)
5.	Stem $\dot{\alpha}\rho\epsilon$, Pres. $\dot{\alpha}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\kappa\text{-}\omega$, <i>I please</i>	$\dot{\eta}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\alpha$	$\dot{\alpha}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\omega$	$\dot{\eta}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\theta\eta\omega$
6.	Stem $\beta\lambda\omega$ (from $\mu\omega\lambda$), Pres. $\beta\lambda\acute{\omega}\text{-}\sigma\kappa\text{-}\omega$, <i>I go</i>	$\dot{\epsilon}\text{-}\mu\omega\lambda\text{-}\nu\alpha$	$\mu\omega\lambda\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha i$	
7.	Stem $\beta\rho\omega$, Pres. $\beta\iota\text{-}\beta\rho\acute{\omega}\text{-}\sigma\kappa\text{-}\omega$, <i>I consume</i>	$\dot{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\omega\rho\text{-}\nu\alpha$	$\beta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\beta\rho\omega\text{-}\kappa\alpha$ (Part. $\beta\epsilon\beta\rho\omega\acute{\omega}$)	
			$\beta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\beta\rho\omega\text{-}\mu\alpha i$	
8.	Stem $\gamma\nu\omega$, Pres. $\gamma\iota\text{-}\gamma\eta\acute{\omega}\text{-}\sigma\kappa\text{-}\omega$, <i>I recognise</i> [Lat. (<i>g</i>)no-se-o]	$\dot{\epsilon}\text{-}\gamma\eta\omega\text{-}\nu\alpha$	$\gamma\eta\acute{\omega}\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha i$	$\dot{\epsilon}\text{-}\gamma\eta\acute{\omega}\text{-}\sigma\theta\eta\omega$
9.	Stem $\theta\rho\omega$ (from $\theta\omega\rho$), Pres. $\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\text{-}\sigma\kappa\text{-}\omega$, <i>I leap</i>	$\dot{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\omega\rho\text{-}\nu\alpha$	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\omega$	
10.	Stem $\pi\iota$, Pres. $\pi\iota\text{-}\pi\iota\text{-}\sigma\kappa\text{-}\omega$, <i>I give to drink</i> , comp. $\pi\acute{\iota}\text{-}\nu\text{-}\omega$,	$\dot{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\iota\text{-}\sigma\alpha$		
				§ 151, 15
11.	Stem $\mu\epsilon\theta\nu$, Pres. $\mu\epsilon\theta\acute{\nu}\text{-}\sigma\kappa\text{-}\omega$, <i>I make drunk</i> , Mid. <i>I become drunk</i>	$\dot{\epsilon}\text{-}\mu\epsilon\theta\acute{\nu}\text{-}\sigma\alpha$		

Consonant-Stems.

12. Stem *εύρ*, Pres. *εύρ-ί-σκ-ω*, *I find*
εύρον (Mid.) *εύρ-ή-σω* *εύρ-η-κ-α* *εύρ-έ-θην*
εύρ-η-μαι *εύρ-ε-θή-σομαι*

13. Stem *στερ*, Pres. *στερ-ί-σκ-ω*, *I deprive* (with *στερῶ*,
Mid. *στέρομαι*, *I am deprived*)
ε-στέρ-η-σα *στερ-ή-σω* *ε-στέρ-η-κα* *ε-στερ-ή-θην*
ε-στέρ-η-μαι

14. Stem *δλυκ*, Pres. *δλύ-σκ-ω*, *I shun*
ἡλυξα *δλύξω*

15. Stem *διδάχ*, Pres. *διδά-σκ-ω*, *I teach*
διδίδαξα *διδάξω* *δε-δίδαχ-α* *ε-δι-δάχθην*
δε-δίδαγμαι

16. Stem *λάκ*, Pres. *λά-σκ-ω*, *I utter, speak*
ε-λάκ-ον *λα-ή-σομαι* *λά-λη-α*
ε-λάκ-η-σα *λα-λα-κ-α*.

Obs.—The last three Stems suppress a Guttural before σκ.

§ 158. *Seventh or E-class.*

A short Stem alternates with one enlarged by ε.

A.—The enlarged Stem in ε is the Present-Stem, the shorter serves to form the other tenses.

1. Stem *γαμ*, Pres. *γαμέ-ω*, *I marry* (Act. *uxorem duco*, Mid. *nubo*)
ε-γημ-α *γῆμ-ω* (Mid.) *γε-γάμ-η-κα*
γε-γάμ-η-μαι

2. Stem *γηθ*, Pres. *γηθέ-ω*, *I rejoice* *γέ-γηθ-α*, *I am rejoiced*

3. Stem *δοκ*, Pres. *δοκέ-ω*, *I seem* *δόξω* Mid. *δέδογ-μαι*

4. Stem *κυρ*, Pres. *κυρέ-ω* and *κύρω*, *I meet*
ε-κυρ-σα *κύρσω*

5. Stem *μαρτυρ*, Pres. *μαρτύρε-ω*, *I am witness*
Mid. μαρτύρομαι, *I call to witness*

6. Stem *ξυρ*, Pres. *ξυρέ-ω*, *I shave* Mid. *ξύρομαι*
ε-ξυράμην *εξύρ-η-μαι*

7. Stem *ρίφ*, Pres. *ρίπτέ-ω* and *ρίπτω*, *I throw*
ερρίψα *ρίψω* *ερρίφα* { *ερρίφην*
ερρίμμαι *ερρίφθη*

8. Stem *ώθ*, Pres. *ώθέ-ω*, *I push*
ε-ωσα *ώσω* (*ώθήσω* Mid.) *ε-ωσ-μαι* *ε-ώσθη*

B.—The shorter Stem is the Present-Stem, the enlarged one in ε serves to form the other tenses.

9. Stem *aīδ(ε)*, Pres. *aīδ-ομαί* and *aīδέ-ομαί*, *I am ashamed*

10. Stem *ἀλεξ(ε)*, Pres. *ἀλέξ-ω*, *I ward off*
ἡλεξ-άμην *ἀλεξ-ήσομαι*

11. Stem *ἄχθ(ε)*, Pres. *ἄχθ-ομαί*, *I am vexed*
ἄχθε-σομαι *ἡχθέ-σθην*
 ἄχθε-սθήσομαι

12. Stem *βοσκ(ε)*, Pres. *βόσκ-ω*, *I pasture*
βοσκή-σω; from the Stem *βο* the Verb. Adj. *βο-τός*:

13. Stem *βούλ(ε)*, Pres. *βούλ-ομαί*, *I will*
βουλή-σομαι *ἐ-βουλή-θην*

14. Stem *δε(ε)*, Pres. *δέ-ω*, *I need* (*δεῖ, it is necessary*), Mid.
δέομαι, *I require*
ἐ-δεή-σα *δεή-σω* (Mid.) *δε-δεή-κα* *ἐ-δεή-θην*

15. Stem *ἐρρό(ε)*, Pres. *ἐρρό-ω*, *I go away*
ῆρρη-σα *ἐρρή-σω* *ῆρρη-κα*

16. Stem *εύδ(ε)*, Pres. *εύδω*, *I sleep* (generally *καθεύδω*)
καθεύδη-σω

17. Stem *θελ(ε)* or *ἐθελ(ε)*, Pres. *θέλ-ω* or *ἐθέλ-ω*, *I will*
ἡθλη-σα *(ἐ)θελή-σω* *ἡθλη-κα*

18. Stem *μαχ(ε)*, Pres. *μάχομαί*, *I fight*
ἐ-μαχε-σάμην *μαχοῦμαι* *με-μάχη-μαι*

19. Stem *μέλει*, Pres. *μέλει μοι*, *it is a care to me*, Mid. *μέλομαι*,
I care for
ἐ-μελη-σε *μελή-σει* *με-μελη-κε* *ἐ-μελή-θην*
(ἐπι)μελήσομαι

20. Stem *μέλλα(ε)*, Pres. *μέλλα-ω*, *I am on the point, hesitate*
τμέλλη-σα *μελλή-σω*

21. Stem *νεμ(ε)*, Pres. *νέμ-ω*, *I assign*
ἴνεμεια *νεμ-ῶ* *νε-νέμη-κα*, (Mid.) *ἐ-νεμή-θην*

22. Stem *οἶ(ε)*, Pres. *οἶ-ομαί*, *I think*
οίή-σομαι *οἶχ-ωκ-α* *ῳή-θην*

23. Stem *οἶχ(ε)*, Pres. *οἶχ-ομαί*, *I am off*
οίχή-σομαι *οἶχ-ωκ-α*

24. Stem *ὁφειλ(ε)*, Pure Stem *ὁφειλ*, Pres. *ὁφείλω*, *I owe*
ῳφελ-ον [utinam] *ῳφειλή-σω* *ῳφειλη-κα*
ῳφειλη-σα

25. Stem *π(ε)τ(ε)*, Pres. *πέτ-ομαί*, *I fly*
ἐ-π(ε)τ-ό-μην *π(ε)τή-σομαι*

26. Stem *στιβ(ε)*, Pres. *στείβ-ω*, *I tread*
ἐ-στιβη-μαι

27. Stem *τυπτε*, Pure Stem *τυπ*, Pres. *τύπτω*, *I strike*
ἴ-τυπ-ον *τυπτή-σω*, Mid. *τέ-τυμ-μαι* *ἐ-τίπ-ην*

28. Stem *χαιρε*, Pure Stem *χαρ*, Pres. *χαιρω*, *I rejoice*
χαιρή-σω *κε-χάρη-κα* *ἐ-χάρη-ην*
κε-χάρη-μαι

§ 159. *Eighth or Mixed Class.*

Several essentially different Stems unite to form one verb :

1. Present *αἰρέω*, *I take*; Mid. *I choose*; Stems *αἴρε* and *ἐλ-*.
 εἰλ-ον αἴρη-σω ἦρη-κα ἦρέ-θην
 Inf. εἰλεῖν εἰλόμην αἴρη-σομαι Ἠρη-μαι
 Imperat. εἰλέθε
2. Pres. *ἔρχομαι*, *I go, come*; Stems *ἔρχ* and *ἐλ(υ)θ-*.
 ἔλ[ν]θ-ον ἐλεύ-σομαι ἐλ-ήλυθ-α
- Inf. εἰλθεῖν. The place of the Fut. is generally supplied by *εἰμι*.
3. Pres. *ἔρδω* and *ρέζω*, *I do*; Stems *ἔρδ*, *ἔργ*, *ρέγ*.
 ἔρεξα ἔρξω ἔρέχθην
4. Pres. *ἔστι-ω*, *I eat*, Stem *ἔστι*, *ἔδ(ε)* and *φᾶγ*
 ἔ-φᾶγ-ον Fut. *ἔδ-ομαι* ἔδ-ήδοκα ἤδε-σθην
 εἰδέ-σθεμαι
5. Pres. *ἔπομαι*, *I follow* (Impf. *εἰπόμην*), Stems *ἔπ* and *σ(ε)π*
 ἔ-σπ-όμην ἔψομαι Subj. σπῶ-μαι Inf. σπέσθαι
6. Pres. *ἔχω*, *I have, hold* (Impf. *εἰχον*), Stems *ἔχ* and *σχ(ε)*
 ἔ-σχ-όν, *I seized* 1. *ἔξω* (Mid.)
 Subj. σχῶ, Opt. σχοίνυ
 Inf. σχεῖν, Part. σχών 2. σχή-σω ἔ-սχη-κα ἔ-σχέ-θην
 Imperat. σχέ-ς ἔ-σχη-μαι ἔκτος σχετός
 Mid. ἔ-σχ-όμην, σχῶμαι, etc.
 Inf. σχ-έσθαι
7. Pres. *μίσγω*, *I mix, misc-eo*, Stems *μισγ* and *μιγ*, additional form, *μίγνυμι*.
 8. Pres. *δράω*, *I see*, Stems *δρα*, *ἰδ*, *ὸπ*
 εἰδ-ον (Mid.) ὅψομαι ἑ-ώρα-κα ἄφθην
 Imperat. *ἰδέ* Mid. *ἰδοῦ*
 Inf. *ἰδ-εῖν* ἑώρα-μαι δρατέος
 δη-μαι δητέος
9. Pres. *πάσχω*, *I suffer*, Stems *πασχ*, *παθ(ε)*, *πενθ-*
 ἔ-παθ-ον πει-σομαι πέ-πονθ-α παθητός
 (for *πενθ-ομαι*)
10. *πίνω*, *I drink*, Stems *πιν*, *πι*, *πο* [Lat. *po-tus*]
 ε-πι-ον Fut. *πι-ομαι* πέ-πω-κα ἔ-πό-θην
 Imperat. *πι-θε* πέ-πο-μαι ποτός
11. Pres. *τρέχω*, *I run*, Stems *τρεχ* and *δρέμ*
 ἔ-δράμ-ον δράμονυ-μαι δε-δράμη-κα θρεκτέον
 θρέξημαι

12. Pres. φέρ-ω, <i>I carry.</i> [fero]. Stems φερ-; ένε(γ)κ, οι			
ἡνεγκ-ον	οῖ-σω	έν-ήνεγ-κα	οι-σ-θήσομαι
ἡνεγκ-α			οι-σ-τός
ἡνεγκ-ά-μην	οίσομαι	έν-ήνεγ-μαι	ήνεχ-θήση
13. Aorist εἶπα, <i>I spoke.</i> Stems εἰπ-, ἐρ and βε-			ήνεχ-θήσομαι
εἴπ-ων			
εἴπ-α	ἐρ-ώ	εῖ-ρη-κα	ἐρδήθην
Imperat. εἴπ-έ	Inf. εἴπ-ειν	εῖ-ρη-μαι	ρηθίσομαι
		εἰ-ρή-σ-ομαι	ρητός:

In addition to these there are three verbs which **re-duplicate** the Stem in the Present:-

IRREGULARITIES OF MEANING.

§ 160. The most important irregularities of meaning consist in the fluctuation between the Active, Middle, and Passive, as well as, on the other hand, between the transitive and intransitive meaning.

A) Active, Middle, and Passive Meaning.

- Very many *Active* verbs have a *Middle* Future with *Active* meaning. This is the case with most verbs of classes 5 to 8.
- Deponent* verbs are to be regarded as *Middle*, and also make most of their tenses in the *Middle* form. *Passive Deponents* are those whose Aorist has a *Passive* form: e.g., *βούλομαι*, *I wish*, *ἐβούλήθην*, *I wished*. The most important *Passive Deponents* are the following, of which those marked * have a *Passive Future*, which is used along with the *Middle*:

<i>παγαμαι</i> , <i>I admire</i>	<i>εὐλαβέομαι</i> , <i>I am on my guard</i>
* <i>αἰδέομαι</i> , <i>I dread</i>	* <i>ηδομαι</i> , <i>I rejoice</i>
<i>ἀλάομαι</i> , <i>I ramble</i>	* <i>ἐν } προ } θυμεομαι</i> { <i>I take to heart</i>
<i>ἀμιλλάομαι</i> , <i>I rival</i>	<i>I am inclined</i>
* <i>ἀρνέομαι</i> , <i>I deny</i>	* <i>ἐπι } μέλομαι</i> { <i>I am anxious</i>
* <i>ζῆθομαι</i> , <i>I am indignant</i>	<i>I repent</i>
<i>βούλομαι</i> , <i>I wish</i>	* <i>ἀπο }</i>
<i>δέομαι</i> , <i>I need</i>	* <i>δια } νοέομαι</i> { <i>I despair</i>
<i>δέρκομαι</i> , <i>I look</i>	<i>I reflect</i>
* <i>διαλέγομαι</i> , <i>I converse</i>	* <i>ἐν }</i>
<i>δύναμαι</i> , <i>I can</i>	* <i>προ } οἴομαι</i> { <i>I ponder</i>
* <i>ἐναντισθομαι</i> , <i>I am opposed</i>	<i>I anticipate</i>
* <i>ἐπίσταμαι</i> , <i>I know</i>	* <i>σέβομαι</i> , <i>I reverence</i>
	* <i>φιλοτιμέομαι</i> , <i>I am ambitious</i>

3. The *Passive Aorists* of several *Active verbs* have a *Middle meaning*: *εὐφραίνω*, *I rejoice*, *εὐφράνθην*, *I rejoiced*; *στρέψω*, *I cause to turn*, *ἐστράφην*, *I turned myself*; *φαίνω*, *I show*, *ἐφάνην*, *I appeared*, &c.

4. The Passive forms of several *Deponents* have also a *Passive meaning*: *ἰάομαι*, *I heal*, *ἰάθην*, *I was healed*; *δέχομαι*, *I receive*, *ἔδέχθην*, *I was received*; in some even the *Middle forms* have both Active and Passive meaning: *μιμέομαι*, *I imitate*, *μεμίμημαι*, *I have imitated, or have been imitated*.

B) Transitive and Intransitive Meaning.

When the meaning of a verb fluctuates between Transitive and Intransitive, the *Second Aorist* has the *intransitive* and the *First Aorist* and *Future Active* the *transitive meaning*; when there are two Perfects the *Second* likewise has the *intransitive* and the *First* the *transitive meaning*; if there is only one Perfect, it is *intransitive*. The most important cases of this kind are:

1. Stem *στα*, Pres. *ἰστημι*, *I place*, First Aor. *ἴστησα*, *I placed*, Fut. *ἰστήσω*, *I shall place*, Pres. Mid. *ἰσταμαι*, *I place myself*, Second Aor. *ἴστην*, *I placed myself—stepped*, Perf. *ἴστηκα*, *I have placed myself, or stand*, Pluperf. *ἴστηκεν*, *I stood*, Fut. *ἴστηξω*, *I shall stand*.

Obs.—This same important distinction appears in the numerous compounds: *ἀφίστημι*, *I cause to revolt*; *ἐφίστημι*, *I put over*; AC. G. L.

καθίστημι, I put down. The Aor. Mid. has a specially Middle meaning, e. g. *κατεστήσατο, he determined for himself.*

2. Stem *βa*, Pres. *βαίνω, I go*, is commonly intransitive with the Fut. *βήσομαι*, but in the poets, *I cause to go*, also in the First Aor. *ἔβησα, Fut. βήσω*; but intransitive in the Second Aor. *ἔβην, I went, βέβηκα, I have advanced, stand firm.*
3. Stem *φv*, Pres. *φύω, I beget*, First Aor. *ἔφυσα, φύσω*; but the Second Aor. *ἔφυν, I was begotten, πέφυκα, I am by nature, to which the Pres. is φύομαι.*
4. Stem *δv*, Pres. *δύω, I sink, hide*, often transitive: *καταδύω, I cause to sink*, also *ἔδυσα, δύσω*; but *ἔδυν, I sunk myself, I dived; ἐνέδυν, I put on; ἐξέδυν, I put off.*
5. Stem *σβε(s)*, Pres. *σβέννυμι, I quench*, First Aor. *ἔ-σβε-σα, I quenched*, Second Aor. *ἔσβην, I was quenched; ἔσβηκα, I am quenched.* The Pres. to it is *σβέννυμαι*.
6. Stem *σκελ*, Pres. *σκέλλω, I dry*, but Aor. *ἔσκλην, I grew dry, with the Pres. σκέλλομαι.*
7. Stem *πι*, Aor. *ἔπιων, I drank, ἔπιτα (πιπίσκω), I caused to drink.*
8. Stem *γεν*, Pres. *γείνομαι, I am born*, Aor. *ἔγεινάμην, I begat.*
9. Stem *δλ*, Pres. *δλλῦμι I ruin*, Second Perf. *δλωλα, I am ruined, perii*, First Perf. *δλώλεκα, I have ruined, perdidi.*

In a number of verbs the *Second Perfect* alone has only an intransitive meaning, as:

1. *ἄγρυνμι, I break*, Perf. *ἔαγα, I am broken.*
2. *ἔγειρω, I awake* ,, *ἔγρηγορα, I am awake.*
3. *πείθω, I persuade* ,, *πέποιθα, I trust* (*πείθομαι, I follow, obey*).
4. *πήγγυνμι, I fasten* ,, *πέπηγα, I stick fast.*
5. *ρήγγυνμι, I tear* ,, *ἔρρωγα, I am torn.*
6. *σήπω, I cause to rot* ,, *σέσητα, I am rotten.*
7. *τήκω, I melt* ,, *τέτηκα, I am melted.*
8. *φαίνω, I show* (rarely *shine*), Perf. *πέφηνα, I have appeared* (*φαίνομαι, I appear*).

APPENDIX I. & II.

The numbering of the Paragraphs in the following Appendix is the same as in the SMALLER GREEK GRAMMAR.

APPENDIX I.

COMBINATIONS AND CHANGES OF LETTERS.

A.—*Vowels in Combination.*

§ 343. Vowels are contracted according to the following laws:

Two similar vowels melt into one long vowel: *λᾶς* becomes *λᾶς*, *stone*; *ζηλώα*, *ζηλῶ*, *I am zealous*; *Χῖος*, *Χῖος*, *a Chian*; *φιλέητε*, *φιλῆτε*, *ametis*, in which cases *ε* and *η*, *ο* and *ω* are similar.

Still it must be observed that *εε* usually become *ει*, and *οο* become *ου*: *ποίεε*, *ποίει*, *do*; *πλόσος*, *πλοῦς*, *passage by sea*. Vowels disappear before a similar vowel beginning a diphthong: *πλόσου*, *πλοῦ*, *of a passage*; *οἰκέει*, *οἰκεῖ*, *dwells*; *φιλέη*, *φιλῆ*, *amet*.

§ 344. Dissimilar vowels form a compound in which

a) *ο* and *ω* overpower *α*, *ε*, and *η*: thus from

<i>ao</i> comes <i>ω</i> in <i>τιμάομεν</i>	<i>τιμῶμεν</i> , <i>we honour.</i>
<i>ηο</i> „ <i>ω</i> „ <i>τη-όδυνος</i>	<i>νύδυνος</i> , <i>painless.</i>
<i>οα</i> „ <i>ω</i> „ <i>αἰδός</i>	<i>αἰδῶ</i> , <i>pudorem.</i>
<i>οη</i> „ <i>ω</i> „ <i>ζηλόητε</i>	<i>ζηλῶτε</i> , <i>ye are jealous.</i>
<i>εο</i> „ <i>ου</i> „ <i>γένεος</i>	<i>γένους</i> , <i>of the race.</i>
<i>οε</i> „ <i>ου</i> „ <i>ζῆλος</i>	<i>ζῆλου</i> , <i>be jealous.</i>
<i>αι</i> „ <i>φ</i> „ <i>ἀιδή</i>	<i>φεδή</i> , <i>song.</i>
<i>αου</i> „ <i>ω</i> „ <i>τιμάον</i>	<i>τιμῶ</i> , <i>be honoured.</i>
<i>ηου</i> „ <i>ω</i> „ <i>μὴ οὐν</i>	<i>μῶν</i> , <i>surely not.</i>
<i>εου</i> „ <i>ου</i> „ <i>χρυσέον</i>	<i>χρυσοῦ</i> , <i>of the golden.</i>
<i>εοι</i> „ <i>οι</i> „ <i>χρύσεοι</i>	<i>χρύσοι</i> , <i>the golden.</i>
<i>οει</i> „ <i>οι</i> „ <i>ζηλόεις</i>	<i>ζηλοῖς</i> , <i>thou art jealous.</i>
„ „ <i>ου</i> „ <i>οινόεις</i>	<i>οινοῦς</i> , <i>abounding in wine.</i>

b) When *a* and *ε* or *η* meet, the first in order gains the upper hand:

<i>ae</i> become <i>ā</i> in <i>ἄέκων</i>	<i>ἄκων</i> , <i>unwilling.</i>
<i>ηη</i> „ <i>ā</i> „ <i>τιμάητε</i>	<i>τιμᾶτε</i> , <i>honoretis.</i>
<i>αι</i> „ <i>ā</i> „ <i>ἀέιδω</i>	<i>ἄδω</i> , <i>I sing.</i>
<i>αη</i> „ <i>ā</i> „ <i>τιμάης</i>	<i>τιμᾶς</i> , <i>honores.</i>
<i>εα</i> „ <i>η</i> „ <i>ἔαρ</i>	<i>ἡρ</i> , <i>spring.</i>
<i>εαι</i> „ <i>η</i> „ <i>λύεαι</i>	<i>λύη</i> , <i>thou art loosened.</i>
<i>ηαι</i> „ <i>η</i> „ <i>λύηαι</i>	<i>λύη</i> , <i>solvaris.</i>

§ 345. Another mode of treating vowels which meet together is called *Synizesis*. It consists in the first vowel being written but not pronounced as a vowel: *θεός*—as one syllable.

B.—*Other kinds of Vowel-changes.*

§ 346. Vowels are lengthened in two ways:

1. *Organic lengthening*, which is required by inflexion or derivation. By organic lengthening—

ᾳ generally becomes η	τιμάω, <i>I honour</i> ,	Fut. τιμήσω.
ο always	ω	ζηλώω, <i>I am jealous</i> , „ ζηλώσω.
ε „	η ποιέω, <i>I make</i> ,	„ ποιήσω.
ι either „	ἱ τίω, <i>I honour</i> ,	„ τίσω.
or „	ει St. λιπ,	Pres. λείπω, <i>I leave</i> .
sometimes „	οι „ λιπ,	Adj. λοιπός, <i>remaining</i> .
ὺ either „	ū λύω, <i>I loose</i> ,	Fut. λύσω.
or „	ευ St. φυγ,	Pres. φεύγω, <i>I flee</i> .

Obs.—After ε, ι, and ρ, α is changed to ᾱ instead of η: ᾱάω, *I leave*, *allow*; fut. ᾱάσω; St. λα, *heal*; λατρός, *physician*; St. ὄρα, *see*; ὄραμα, *a view*.

2. *Compensatory lengthening*, which is used to make up for lost consonants. By it ᾱ, even when ε, ι, or ρ does not precede, is often changed to ᾱ: πᾶς, *every*, from πᾶ-ντ-ς:—ε generally becomes ει: εἰμί, *I am*, from ἔσ-μι:—ο generally becomes οι: διδούις for διδο-ντ-ς [Lat. da-n-s] :—ι always becomes ι, and ς always ς: δεικνύ-ς for δεικνυ-ντ-ς, *showing*.

C.—*Consonants in combination with one another.*

§ 347. Before *Mute Dentals* only consonants of *other organs* which are of the *same order* (that is, both hard, both soft, or both aspirated, § 24) can stand; consequently, the only allowable combinations of sounds are—κτ, πτ, γδ, βδ, χθ, φθ.

When a different mute comes to stand before the dental, through inflexion or derivation, it must be *assimilated* to the order of the second. Consequently,

κδ and χδ become γδ.	πδ and φδ become βδ.
κθ „ γθ „ χθ.	πθ „ βθ „ φθ.
γτ „ ΧΤ „ κτ.	βτ „ φτ „ πτ.

Therefore,

πλεκ-θηναι becomes πλεχθηναι from πλέκω, *I weave*.

λεγ-τος „ λεκτός „ λέγω, *I say*
[lectus instead of leg-tus].

λεγ-θηναι „ λεχθηναι „ λέγω, *I say*.
δεχ-τος „ δεκτός „ δέχομαι, *I receive*
[tractus instead of trah-tus from traho].

τυπ-θηναι „ τυφθηναι from τύπτω, *I strike*.

γραφ-τος „ γραπτός „ γραφω, *I write*.

γραφ-δην „ γραβδην „ „ „

Obs.—The preposition ἐκ, *out of* (Lat. ex) remains unchanged in all combinations: ἐκθεσις, *casting out*; ἐκδρομη, *running out*.

§ 348. Before *Mute Dentals*, other *mute dentals* to be audible are changed into σ (*Dissimilation*): therefore,

$\tau\tau$, $\delta\theta$, and $\theta\theta$ become $\sigma\tau$

$\tau\theta$, $\delta\theta$, „, $\theta\theta$: hence

$\grave{\alpha}\nu\tau\text{-}\tau\sigma$ becomes $\grave{\alpha}\nu\sigma\tau\sigma$, *accomplished* from $\grave{\alpha}\nu\tau\tau\omega$, *I accomplish*.

$\grave{\alpha}\delta\text{-}\tau\epsilon\sigma\omega$ „, $\grave{\alpha}\sigma\tau\epsilon\sigma\omega$, *canendum est* „, $\grave{\alpha}\delta\omega$, *I sing*.

$\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\text{-}\theta\eta\tau\omega$ „, $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\theta\eta\tau\omega$, *to be persuaded* „, $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\omega$, *I persuade*.

§ 349. Before μ a *Guttural* becomes γ , a *Dental* σ , and a *Labial* μ . Therefore,

$\delta\iota\omega\kappa\text{-}\mu\sigma$ becomes $\delta\iota\omega\gamma\mu\sigma$, *persecution*, from $\delta\iota\omega\kappa\omega$, *I pursue*.

$\beta\epsilon\text{-}\beta\breve{r}e\chi\text{-}\mu\sigma$ „, $\beta\epsilon\beta\breve{r}e\chi\mu\sigma$, *I have been wetted*, from $\beta\breve{r}e\chi\omega$, *I wet*.

$\iota\delta\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$ „, $\iota\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu$, *we know*, from $\iota\delta\omega\alpha$, *I know*.

$\grave{\eta}\nu\tau\text{-}\mu\sigma$, „, $\grave{\eta}\nu\sigma\mu\sigma$, *I have been perfected*, from $\grave{\alpha}\nu\tau\tau\omega$, *I accomplish*.

$\pi\epsilon\text{-}\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ „, $\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$, *persuaded*, from $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\omega$, *I persuade*.

$\kappa\omega\pi\text{-}\mu\sigma$ „, $\kappa\omega\mu\sigma$, *a striking*, from $\kappa\omega\pi\text{-}\tau\omega$, *I strike* [summus from sup-mus].

$\tau\epsilon\text{-}\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\beta\text{-}\mu\sigma$ „, $\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\beta\mu\sigma$, *I have been rubbed*, from $\tau\iota\beta\omega$, *I rub*.

$\gamma\mu\alpha\phi\text{-}\mu\sigma$ „, $\gamma\mu\alpha\mu\sigma$, *letter*, from $\gamma\mu\alpha\phi\omega$, *I write*.

The preposition $\epsilon\kappa$ leaves its κ unchanged : $\epsilon\kappa\mu\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega$, *wipe out*.

§ 350. Before σ , as a hard consonant, γ and χ become κ , and β becomes π : $\kappa\sigma$ are then written ξ , and $\pi\sigma$ ψ : therefore,

$\grave{\alpha}\gamma\text{-}\sigma\omega$ becomes $\grave{\alpha}\kappa\text{-}\sigma\omega$, written $\grave{\alpha}\xi\text{-}\omega$, *I shall lead*, from $\grave{\alpha}\gamma\omega$, *I lead* [rexī instead of reg-si from reg-o].

$\delta\epsilon\chi\text{-}\sigma\mu\sigma$ „, $\delta\epsilon\kappa\text{-}\sigma\mu\sigma$, written $\delta\epsilon\xi\mu\sigma$, *I shall receive*, from $\delta\epsilon\chi\mu\sigma$, *I receive* [traxī instead of trah-si from trah-o].

$\tau\mu\beta\text{-}\sigma\omega$ „, $\tau\mu\kappa\text{-}\sigma\omega$, written $\tau\mu\psi\omega$, *I shall rub*, from $\tau\mu\beta\omega$, *I rub* [scripsi instead of scrib-si from scrib-o].

$\gamma\mu\alpha\phi\text{-}\sigma\omega$ „, $\gamma\mu\alpha\mu\sigma\omega$, written $\gamma\mu\alpha\psi\omega$, *I shall write*, from $\gamma\mu\alpha\phi\omega$, *I write*.

§ 351. The *Dentals*, when standing separately before σ , are dropped *without compensation*; in like manner ν disappears before ζ . Therefore,

$\grave{\alpha}\nu\tau\text{-}\sigma\iota\sigma$ becomes $\grave{\alpha}\nu\sigma\iota\sigma$, *accomplishment*, from $\grave{\alpha}\nu\tau\tau\omega$, *I accomplish*.

$\grave{\eta}\delta\text{-}\sigma\mu\sigma$ „, $\grave{\eta}\sigma\mu\sigma$, *I shall rejoice*, from $\grave{\eta}\delta\mu\sigma$, *I rejoice* [laesi for laed-si from laed-o].

$\kappa\omega\rho\theta\text{-}\sigma\iota$ „, $\kappa\omega\rho\theta\sigma\iota$, *to the helmets*, from $\kappa\omega\rho\theta\sigma$, Gen. $\kappa\omega\rho\theta\text{-}\sigma\iota$, *helmet*.

$\delta\alpha\mu\omega\text{-}\sigma\iota$ „, $\delta\alpha\mu\sigma\iota$, *to the daemons*, from $\delta\alpha\mu\omega$, *daemon*.

$\sigma\gamma\zeta\text{-}\gamma\mu\gamma\sigma$ „, $\sigma\gamma\zeta\gamma\mu\gamma\sigma$, *yoked together*, from $\sigma\gamma\zeta$, *together*, and $\gamma\mu\gamma\sigma$, *yoke*.

Hence σ before another σ is lost : $\tau\epsilon\chi\epsilon\sigma\text{-}\sigma\iota$ becomes $\tau\epsilon\chi\epsilon\sigma\iota$, *to walls* (from $\tau\epsilon\chi\omega\sigma$, *wall*) ; $\epsilon\sigma\text{-}\sigma\mu\sigma$, $\xi\text{-}\sigma\mu\sigma$.

§ 352. The combinations *ντ*, *νθ*, *νδ*, are likewise omitted before *σ*, but cause a compensatory lengthening (above, § 346):

παντ-σι	becomes πᾶσι, <i>to all</i> ,	from St. παντ-	Nom. πᾶς.
τιθεντ-σ	„ τιθείς, <i>putting</i> ,	„ „ τιθεντ.	
γεροντ-σι	„ γέρουσι, <i>to old men</i> ,	„ „ γεροντ	Nom. γέρων.
δεικνυντ-σι	„ δεικνύσι, { <i>to those</i> }, { <i>who shew</i> },	„ „ δεικνυντ	Nom. δεικνύς.
σπενδ-σω	„ σπείσω, { <i>I will pour</i> } { <i>libations</i> },	„ „ σπενδ	Pres. σπένδω.
πενθ-σομαι	„ πείσομαι, <i>I shall suffer</i> ,	„ „ πενθ	Pres. πάσχω.

Obs. 1.—*ντ* disappears, without compensation, in the Dat. Pl. of Stems of Adjectives in *εντ* Nom. *ει-σ*: St. χαριεντ, Nom. χαρίεις, Dat. Pl. χαρίε-σι for χαριεντ-σι.

Obs. 2.—In later Attic *σ* is readily assimilated to a preceding *ρ*: Old Att. χερσόνησος, New Att. χερόνησος, *Peninsula*; Old Att. θαρσώ, New Att. θαρρώ, *I am courageous*.

§ 353. *ν* remains unchanged before *Mute Dentals*; it becomes the *nasal γ* before *Gutturals* (§ 3), *μ* before *Labials*, and is assimilated before liquid consonants:

συν-τίθημι, *I put together*, is unchanged.

συν-καλεω, *I call together*, becomes συγκαλέω.

συν-χρονος, *contemporaneous*, „ σύγχρονος.

ἐν-πειρος, *experienced*, „ ἐμπειρος from ἐν and πεῖρα, *proof*.

ἐν-ψυχος, *inspirited*, „ ἐμψυχος from ἐν and ψυχή, *soul*.

ἐν-μετρος, *metrical*, „ ἐμμετρος from ἐν and μέτρον,

measure.

συν-ρεω, *I flow together*, „ συρρέω from σύν and ρέω, *I flow*.

συν-λεγω, *I collect*, „ συλλέγω from σύν and λέγω, *I gather*.

Obs. 1.—*ν* in the preposition *ἐν* remains unchanged before *ρ*: ἐνρυθμος, *rhythrical*.

Obs. 2.—*ν* is combined with *ρ* by means of *δ* in *ἀν-δ-ρός* Gen. of ἀνήρ, *man*. So is *μ* with *ρ* by *β* in *μεσημ-β-ρία*, *mid-day*, instead of *μεσημ(ε)ρια* (*μέσος* and *ἡμέρα*).

§ 354. *Hard mutes* (*tenues*) unite with a following *rough breathing* (*spiritus asper*) into *aspirates* (*χ*, *θ*, *φ*): hence

ἐπ' (ἐπι-) and ἡμέρα, *day*, become ἐφήμερος, *for a day*.

δέκ' (δέκα) „ ἡμέρα, *day*, „ δεκήμερος, *for ten days*.
ten

ἀντ' (ἀντι-) „ ἄπατος, *Consul*, „ ἀνθύπατος, *Proconsul*.

§ 355. At the end of a word, when the following word begins with a *spiritus asper*, the hard mute is changed into an aspirate:—

οὐχ οὗτος, *not this*, for οὐκ οὗτος.
 ἀφ' ἑστίας, *from the hearth*, „, ἀπ' (ἀπὸ) ἑστίας.
 καθ' ἡμέραν, *by day*, „, κατ' (κατὰ) ἡμέραν.

§ 356. Two syllables immediately following one another cannot both begin with aspirates in the following cases :

a) In reduplication the corresponding hard mute takes the place of the first aspirate :

κε-χώρηκα for χε-χωρηκα, *I have proceeded*, from χωρέω, *I proceed*.

τί-θημι „, θι-θημι, *I put*.

πέ-φυκα „, φε-φυκα, *I have become*.

b) The Aorists Passive of the Verbal Stems θε (τιθημι, *I put*), θι (θύω, *I sacrifice*), adopt the same modification : ἐ-τέ-θην, *I was put*, for ἐ-θε-θην; ἐ-τύ-θην, *I was sacrificed*, for ἐ-θι-θην.

c) In the Imperative of the First Aorist Passive, on the contrary, the second aspirate is changed to a tenuis : σώ-θη-τι, *be saved*, for σω-θη-θι.

d) Isolated instances are : ἀμπέχω, *embrace*, for ἀμφεχω; ἐκεχειρία, for ἐχεχειρία, *armistice*, from ἔχεω, *to hold*, and χείρ, *hand*.

§ 357. Some Stems beginning with τ change this letter to θ when an aspirate at the end cannot be retained (above, § 350). This happens :

a) In the Substantive Stem τριχ, whose Nom. is θρίξ, *hair*, Dat. Pl. θριξί. The other cases are regular, formed from the Stem τριχ (Gen. τριχός, Nom. Pl. τριχεῖς).

b) In ταχύς, *quick*, whose comparative is θάσσων for ταχιών.

c) In the following Verbal Stems :

ταφ Pres. θάπτω, <i>I bury</i> ,	Fut. θάψω, Aor. Pass. ἐτάφην,
	Subs. ταφός, <i>grave</i> .
τρεφ „, τρέφω, <i>I nourish</i> ,	„, θρέψω, Subs. θρέψμα, <i>cattle</i> .
τρεχ „, τρέχω, <i>I run</i> ,	„, θρεξομαι.
τρυφ „, θρύπτω, <i>I rub to pieces</i> ,	„, θρύψω.
τυφ „, τύφω, <i>I smoke</i> ,	„, θύψω.

D.—Other changes of Consonants and Vowels in the middle of a word.

§ 358. Important changes of sounds are produced by the modifications of the soft vowel ε in connection with consonants. Frequently, for instance,

1. ε after ν or ρ is put a syllable farther back, where it forms a diphthong with the preceding vowel. Hence,

τείνω from τεν-ιω, <i>I stretch,</i>	St. τεν.
μαίνομαι „, μαν-ιομαι, <i>I rage,</i>	„ μαν.
ἀμείνων „, ἀμεν-ιων, <i>better,</i>	„ ἀμεν.
κείρω from κερ-ιω, <i>I shear,</i>	κερ.
δότειρα „, δοτερ-ια, <i>the giver, fem.</i>	„ δοτερ (<i>δοτήρ, giver</i>).
χείρων „, χερ-ιων, <i>worse,</i>	„ χερ.

2. ι is assimilated to a preceding λ :

μᾶλλον from μαλ-ιον, <i>more,</i> from μᾶλα, <i>much.</i>
ἄλλομαι „, ἄλ-ιομαι, <i>I spring,</i> St. ἄλ.
ἄλλος „, ἄλ-ιος, <i>another.</i>
στέλλω „, στελ-ιω, <i>I send,</i> St. στελ.

§ 359. Gutturals (τ and θ less frequently) coalesce with a following ι to σσ (New Att. ττ) :

ἡσσων from ἡκ-ιων, <i>less,</i>	St. ἡκ, superl. ἡκιστα.
Θρῆσσα „, Θράκη-ια, <i>Thracian, fem.</i> (masc. Θρῆξ) St. Θράκ.	
τάσσω „, ταγ-ιω, <i>I arrange,</i>	St. ταγ.
ἐλάσσων „, ἐλαχ-ιων, <i>smaller,</i>	„, ἐλαχ, superl. ἐλάχιστος.
Κρῆσσα „, Κρῆτη-ια, <i>Cretan, fem.</i> (masc. Κρῆς) St. Κρῆτ.	
κορύσσω, κορυθ-ιω, <i>I arm,</i>	St. κορυθ (κόρυς, <i>helmet</i>).

§ 360. δ and sometimes γ coalesce with a following ι to ζ :

ἔζομαι from ἔδ-ιομαι, <i>I sit.</i>	St. ἔδ (τὸ ἔδος, <i>the seat</i>).
κράζω „, κραγ-ιω, <i>I cry,</i>	St. κραγ (Perf. κέ-κραγ-α).

Other changes of sounds are :

§ 361. Transposition or metathesis, which most frequently occurs with λ, ρ, also with μ, and ν :

θρόσσος together with θάρπτος, *boldness.*

θρώσκω from the St. θορ, *I spring,* Second Aorist θύθορον.

βέ-βλη-κα „, βλα, *I have thrown,* „ „ θύβαλον.

τέ-θνη-κα „, θαν, *I am dead,* „ „ θύθανον.

τμῆ-σις „, τεμ, *a cut,* Pres. τέμνω, *I cut.*

§ 362. The weakening of single consonants. The most important weakenings are :

a) The very frequent one, especially before ι, of τ to σ :

ἀναισθησία, *want of feeling,* for ἀναισθητία, from ἀναισθητός, *without feeling.*

φᾶσι for φαντι, *they say.*

b) The weakening of initial σ before vowels to the spiritus asper :

ὗς, *swine,* together with σῦς. Comp. Lat. su-s.

ἴ-στη-μι for σι-στη-μι, *I place.* Comp. Lat. si-slo

§ 363. The entire rejection of sounds. The following cases are important :

a) σ is rejected where it would have to stand between two consonants in inflexion :

γεγράφ-θαι for γεγραφ-σθαι, *to be written*, St. γραφ, Pres. γράφω. τέτυφ-θε „ τετυφ-σθε, *be ye struck*, „ τυπ, „ τύπτω

b) σ between two vowels is very often rejected :

λέγε-αι, λέγη for λεγεσαι, *thou art said*, St. λεγ, Pr. λέγω.

ἐδείκνυ-ο for ἐδεικνυσο, *thou wast shewn*, Pr. δείκνυμ.

γένε-ος for γενεσος, *of the race*, St. γενεσ.

c) The rejection of a vowel between consonants in the middle of a word is called *syncope* : ἔ-πτ-ό-μην for ἔ-πετ-ο-μην, *I flew*, St. πετ.

§ 364. The *doubling* of a consonant is rare, when it has not arisen through the assimilation mentioned above (§ 352, Obs. 2). The liquid ρ is the most frequently doubled : ἔρριψα for ἔριψα, *I hurled*; ἄρρηκτος for ἀρηκτος, *not breakable*. The aspirates can be doubled only by the corresponding tenuis : Βάκχος, Σαπφά, Ατθίς.

E.—Changes of sound at the end of a word.

§ 365. When a word *ending* in a vowel is followed by another *beginning* with a vowel, whether accompanied by a spiritus lenis or asper, there is a *hiatus*. The Greeks very often suffer the hiatus in prose; but frequently the hiatus is avoided, especially if the first word is a shorter one and of itself of little importance. This is done in three ways, by *elision* (rejection of the final vowel), by *crasis* (contraction of the two vowels), or by *synizesis* (collapse of two syllables into one).

§ 366. *Elision*, or the rejection of the final vowel, of which the apostrophe is the sign, occurs only with short final vowels, but never with ν; most frequently at the end of dissyllabic prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs : ἐπ' αὐτῷ, *upon him*, for ἐπὶ αὐτῷ; οὐδὲ ἐδύνατο, *he could not even*; δλλα' ηλθεν, *but he came*.

Obs.—The prepositions περὶ *round*, ἅχρι and μέχρι *till*, and the conjunction ὅτι *that*, never suffer elision.

§ 367. *Crasis (mixing)*, is governed, on the whole, by the laws given for contraction (§ 343, 344). It occurs chiefly after forms of the article, of the relative pronoun (especially ὃ *quod* and ἃ *quae*), after the preposition πρό, *for, before*, and the conjunction καὶ, *and*. The syllable produced by crasis is *necessarily long*. The sign of crasis is the coronis (§ 12) : τάγαθά, *bona*, from τὰ ἀγαθά; τἄλλα from τὰ δἄλλα, *the other things*; τοῦνομα, *the name*, from τὸ ὄνομα; ταῦτα, *the same*, for τὰ αὐτό.

Obs.—The new syllable, formed by crasis, has a subscript only when ε is the last of the contracted vowels : καὶ ἐν, *and in*, becomes κὰν, but καὶ εἴρα, *and them*, becomes κάρα.

§ 368. *Synizesis (sinking)* occurs at the meeting of two words, only after a long vowel, especially after the conjunctions ἐτείλι, as; η, or; ή, num.; μή, not, and after ἔγω, I: ἐτείλι οὐ, as not; μὴ ἀλλοι, ne alii, ἔγω οὐ, I not.

§ 369. No Greek word ends in any consonant except the vocal ones, π, ρ, and σ (ξ, ψ). The only exceptions are: the negative οὐκ (before consonants οὐ) and the preposition ἐκ, out of (before vowels έξ), which attach themselves so closely to the following word that their κ can hardly be looked upon as final.

When any other consonant, except these three, appears at the end of a word, it is usually rejected:

μέλι honey (*mel*) for μελιτ (Gen. μελιτ-ος)
σῶμα body „ σωματ (Gen. σώματ-ος)
ἥσαν they were „ ἥσαντ (comp. Lat. erant).

But mute Dentals in this case are often changed into vocal s :

πρός for προτ from προτί to (Hom.).
δός „ δοθ „ δοθι give.
τέρας „ τερατ Gen. τέρατ-ος miracle.

§ 370. Certain words and forms have, after a short vowel at the end, a moveable ν (ν ἐφελκυστικόν). This ν is used before words which begin with a vowel—by which the hiatus is avoided—and before longer pauses.

The words and forms which have a moveable ν are the following:—

1. The Dat. Pl. in σι(ν): πᾶσιν ἔδωκα, *I gave to all*; but πᾶσι δοκεῖ οὖτως εἶναι, *to all it seems to be so*.

2. The designations of place in σι(ν): Ἄθηνσιν ἦν, *he was at Athens*; but Ἄθηνσι τόδε ἐγένετο, *this happened at Athens*.

3. The single words εἴκοσι(ν), twenty; πέρυσι(ν), last year; and παντάπασι(ν), entirely; εἴκοσιν ἄνδρες, twenty men; but εἴκοσι γυναῖκες, twenty women.

4. The third person Sing. in ε(ν): ἔσωσεν αὐτούς, *he saved them*, but ἔσωσε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, *he saved the Athenians*.

5. The third person Pl. as well as Sing. in σι(ν): λέγουσιν εῦ, *they speak well*, but λέγουσι τοῦτο, *they say this*; δείκνυσι ἐκεῖσε, *he points there*, but δείκνυσι τὸν ἄνδρα, *he points out the man*.

Obs. 1.—In like manner οὐ, not, takes κ only before vowels, which becomes χ before the spiritus asper: οὐ φησι, *he says not*; οὐκ αὐτός, *not he himself*; οὐχ οὖτως, *not so*.

Obs. 2.—ἐκ, out of, is ἐξ before vowels: ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, *out of the city*; ἐξ ἀκροπόλεως, *out of the acropolis, or castle*; ἐκλέγω, *I speak out*; ἐξέλεγον, *I spoke out*.

Obs. 3.—The words οὖτως, thus (adverb of οὗτος this), and ἅχρις, μέχρις, till, very frequently lose their final s.

APPENDIX II.

ACCENTS AND ENCLITICS.

§ 371. The general rules for the accentuation of words are the following :—

1. Every word *must have one* and can never have *more than one* accent: *πολυτραγμοσύνη*, *busy occupation*; *ἀπαρασκεύαστος*, *unprepared*. On the designation of words according to the accent, see §§ 13-17.

2. There are two kinds of accents, the *sharp* accent or the *acute*, and the lengthened or the *circumflex*. On the mode of using both, see §§ 18-17.

3. The *acute* may be upon long or short syllables, the *circumflex* only on such syllables as are long by nature: as *λέγω*, *I say*; *λίγω*, *I cease*; *καλός*, *beautiful*; *ἀληθής*, *true*; *ἄνθρωπος*, *man*; *κείμενος*, *lying*; *κεῖται*, *he lies*; *σῶμα*, *body*; *εὖ*, *well*.

4. The *acute accent* can be only on *one of the last three syllables*, and on the last but two only when the *last* is *short*: *ἀποικος*, *colonist*, but not *ἀποικου* (Gen.); *ἔλεγον*, *I said*, but not *ἔλεγην*, *I was said*.

5. The *circumflex* can be only on *one of the last two syllables*, and on the last but one only when the *last* is *short* by nature: *σῦκον*, *fig*, but not *σῦκον* (Gen.); *σῶμα*, *body*, but not *σῶματος* (Gen.); *πρᾶξις*, *act*, but not *πρᾶξεις* (Nom. Pl.).

6. A last syllable but one, when long by nature, can have no other accent but the *circumflex*, if the *last* is *short* by nature: *φεύγε*, *flee*, not *φεύγε*: *ἡρχον*, *I reigned*, not *ἡρχον*: *ἡλιξ*, *of the same age*, not *ἡλιξ* (Gen. *ἡλίκος*): *Κρατίνος*, not *Κρατίνος*. It may, however, be without an accent: *εἰπέ*, *speak*; *ἄνθρωπος*, *man*.

7. Compound words have the accent on the last part but one of the word, as far as is possible according to Nos. 4 and 5: *ἀπιθι*, *go away*; *ἄφιλος*, *friendless*; *φιλιγνος*, *friendly to women*; *ἀπόδος*, *give back*; *παρένθες*, *put in besides*.

§ 372. The accent of a word is variously altered by the changes which a word undergoes, as well as by the connexion of a word with others in a sentence.

1. Every oxytone subdues its sharp tone when followed by another word, so that the grave takes the place of the acute. (Comp. § 14).

2. In a contraction in the middle of a word, the syllable produced by contraction acquires no accent if none of the syllables to be con-

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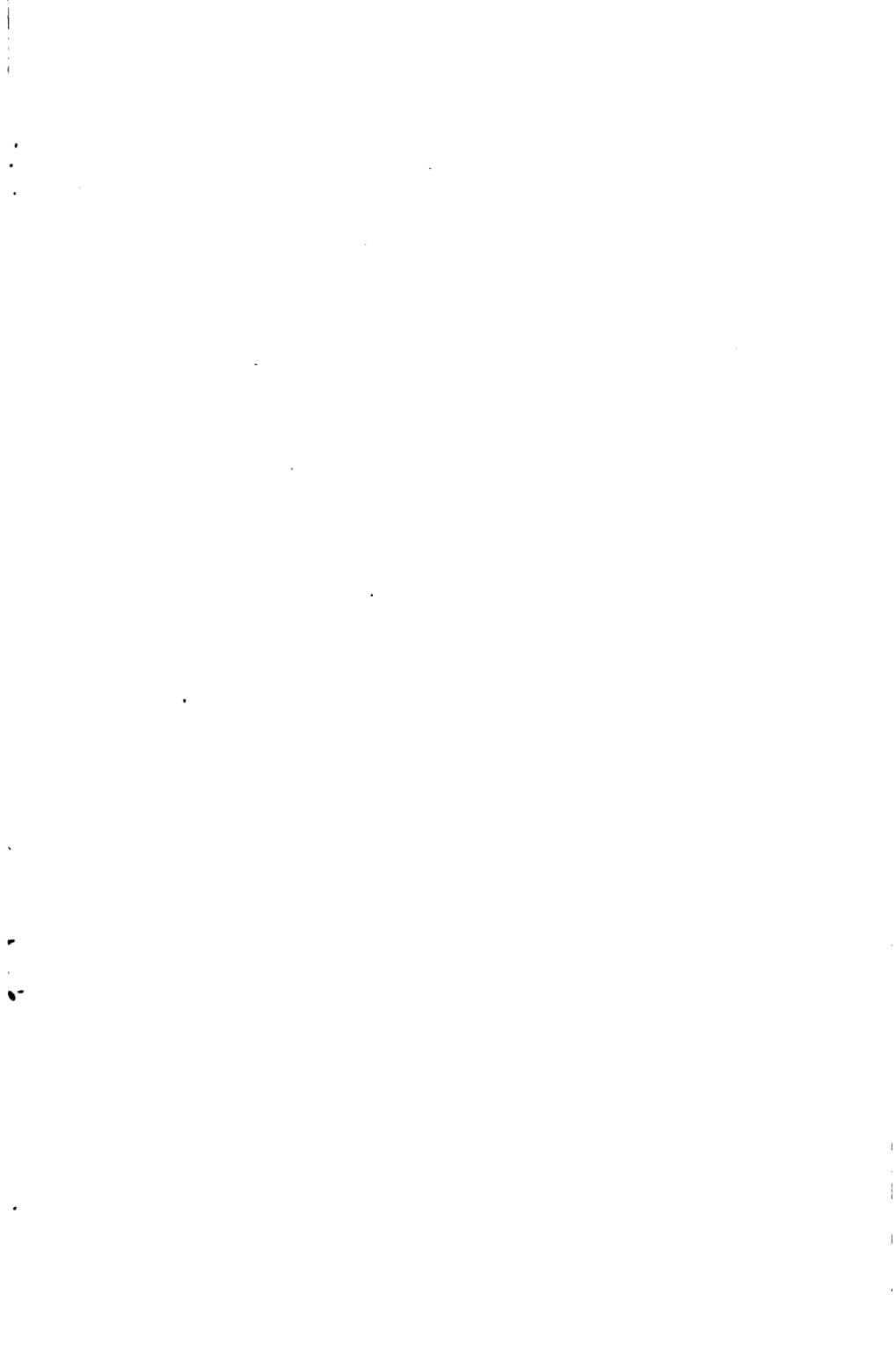
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